Professional and Business Cards.

October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

GEO. W. ROSE, CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR.

June 17

WILMINGTON, N. C. J. S. KENDALL. W. P. KENDALL, & CO. J. J. COX. OMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-CERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St.

ALEXANDER OLDHAM. DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale of Couon, Flour, Bacon and other Country Produce. Dec. 22d, 1859

Oct. 24th, 1:61.

November 25, 1859.

WALKER MEARES. DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on band. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Marketsts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice
May 20—37-1y.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE. HE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move tohis late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These laids are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and exsters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to c'ear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy. N. F. NIXON.

Dec. 19, 1861.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS_PAINTS. DURE WHITE LEAD; " Snow White Zinc

" White Gloss Zinc Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

General Notices.

THE POLLS will be opened on the 7th day of August, 1862, at the different precincts in New Hanover county, for the purpose of electing a Governor, Members of the Legislature, and Sheriff. Voters in Camp vote 31st July instant.

W. T. J. VANN, Sheriff. 261 3t-47-3 x July 16, 1862.

Educational.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE. THE EXERCISES of this institution will be resumed on the 1st day of September, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL, aided by competent teachers. in all the branches. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions, one of sixteen and the other of twenty-four weeks, with a vacation of three weeks at Christmas. For circulars containing full particulars, as to terms, address-

Charlotte. N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE. GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE Fall Session of this Institution will begin on the LAST THURSDAY in July. The Faculty consists of five Ge tlemen and four Ladies, all experienced teachers, and well qualified for their respective departments.

CHAPGES PER SESSI N OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board, \$62,50; Tuition in regular course, \$20 00; Latin. \$6.00; French, \$10,00; Oil Painting, \$20,00; Drawing, \$5.00; Music on Piano or Guitar \$20,00; use of Instruments, \$2,50 Board in advance. Tuition at the end of the Session. For full particulars apply to T. M. JONES, Pres.

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY. THE FOURTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution commenced on March 6th. Charges begin with the month in which the cadet enters. For circulars containing

Maj. WM. M. GORDON, Hillsboro', N. C.

LIKE to buy a few likely young NEGROES, between twelve and eighteen years of age. Cash paid. Address, Moore's Creek, New Hanover County, July 15th, 1862 260-1t-47-4t3

Law has not been executed impartially, or in accordance to certain decisions in regard to it. The Secretary of War I think, said that officers who were on the retired list after the reorganization of the twelve months men, were to be subject to the act the same as privates or those not alrea dy in service. This decision should have been carried out, why it was not, we privates who have been lorded over by why it was not, we privates who have been forded over by officers for twelve months and have turned them out for inefficiency and unpopularity, are not able to explain. We think justice and equality demanded that all should have been on the same footing, as we make the efficers and unmake them according to their merits and capacity. But they are informed by some one to remain at home until called for when they are to occupy their old offices &c. called for, when they are to occupy their old offices, &c. This of course they are very glad to do. It is quite com-fortable. Forme perhaps would like a little higher flice, but the majority have had enough of war, for the present and strut about towns and small villages in un form as though they still held place and power, hving on the great achievements of the past with no high aspirations for the future. We do not beame the officers for having escape i the hardships and dangers of another campagu; it is the he thing, at which the women and o hers complain. There are sumbers of these retired officers of the army doing nothing. They should be put in the service, if the Government thinks them capable of doing any good We privates have to go into the war or turnish a substitute while officers can remain as home living on the money saved from their large pay. bu h seems to be the view taken by a great many exempts and quit a number of

GEORGETOWN, S. C., July 21st, 1862.

MR. EDITOR : - Thinking that you would like to have the latest news from this-as we style it-the Yankee children, his son's wife and Dennis' wife they took with | "lady" be had ever met.

Yankees about two months ago. Dennis went last the Postmaster; E. H., Collector of the Port; Col. T. week, so we are rid of almost all of the lowest scape- S., J. P. and J. R. (ship carpenter) are the Union goats that we had amongst us. Tom Wingate and dinner givers. D. B- hes taken the office of U. lamily run off last night. Wingate belonged to Ward's | S. Provision Distributer and Secession curser. J. H. Flying Artillery. John Uptergrove belonged to S-, Court House bell ringer and gas lighter, and Eoden's Cavalry Company. A tew days ago Mr. stamper and clapper when the "Governor" makes a Mashoe left with his family in a flat and several negros, speech. Bill H. and Bj'h. S- are the Union Gasssome say a large number. They, the Yankees, come ers and Blowers, and J. R. B. Speech distributer.

and go whenever they please. In looking over your paper a few days ago I noticed | but there are many applicants on the list for offices to an article copied from the Charleston Courier saying be created. that there had been a Gunboat captured in Santee. It

circulated it. Said he had just come from Beaufort exercise" of abusing Jeff. Davis, Jos. E. Johnston and

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daily with a swelling.

I will try and keep you posted up with their movements, but hope that they may leave, so as we may not Island (so say some of Mr. Ford's negroes who they stole but made their escape) from 9 to 1500 negros; they give them one quart of Rough Rice & day for their allowance. It is very sickly and the negroes are dieing

Yours anon, maw early this morning and are now shelling the plantations. I will give fuller particulars to-morrow. LATER .- The Gunboats are now at Pollev's Island

For the Journal. Messrs. Editors: At a meeting of the Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen, held July 23d, on motion, we, the undersigned, were appointed a committee to return the sincere thanks in behalf of the said company, to Mis. Thos Pick-err, for the kind attention show to our sick. It affords us unmittigated pleasure to record such deeds of charity, and we believe the name of Mrs. Pickerr will be remembered by each and every one of the company with the emotions of pleasure and esteem.

RICHARD H. SMITH, Comm. JOHN HALL, JAMES C HIGGS,

E. T. PRANCH. Ch'n.

We have been favored with the sight of a letter from Washington, Beaufort County, North Carolina, giving an account-a sickening, but we fear too truthful account of the state of things there under the Stanly reign. As it was not written for publication there are daughter. Miss S. P-h says the Yankee officers are names and circumstances which, for obvious reasons, we

WASHINGTON, Territory of N. C., July 5th, 1862. It is not often your correspondent is driven to the necessity of venting his indignation on paper, but things are in such a fix in this village at present, that a loyal Southerner cannot express his sentimen's without danernor, to release him; so you see all such talking is about 'played out" in the family circle, or in the presence of negroes, or on the streets, in the company of many of our new Governor's old political friends. Scarcely a coln government, since these marauders have been here, but what has been faithfully reported at head quarters. This is truly a reign of terror, and God grant that my eyes may never behold another. No tongue can tell, no pen can describe the scenes of maranding, house and store breaking, thieving and plandering, licenticusness and beastiality that have been enacted by Stanly's glorious army of noble patriots," since their advent in Washington. I will not attempt it for fear that I should be thought to resemble a noted old character, called Uncle Ben, who lived somewhere in Nash county. He was an incurable stutterer and horribly profane, probably could outswear any man who ever tried, except I am inclined to think can equal him in that line at this time, particularly when he takes his text on the Confederate government, the Confederate money or Jeff Davis. like the 10th chapter of Revelations. It does not abound Well, upon a certain occasion Uncle Ben was compelled in all those startling, clap-trap, school-boy specimens of to haul a load of wheat in bulk. While going up a elequence so peculiar to Sianly, neither does it contain all his wheat on the ground. Uncle Ben never discov- and atrocious falsehood. No pen save that of a Wenered his mistake until he arrived at the top of the hill, dell Phillips or a Wm. Lloyd Garrison could do justice and his attention was called to the accident by a troop to the speech as delivered. In truth it is without a of mischief-loving boys who had followed him for the parallel, unless one could be found at a meeting presided purpose of teasing and annoying him. One of the over by Fred Douglas. I shall not attempt to give you "I w-w-would," replied Uncle Ben, "b-b but I f-f-fear I and his mode of expressing them. He and "That gloc-c-could n-n-not d-d-do th-th-the s-s-subject j-j-justice." rious old tune, Yankee Doodle, which was borne on an-

do the subject justice. Soon after the Yankees arrived, they appointed one Lieut. James H. Turner, Company A, 24th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Provost Marshall, and declared martial law. Then commenced a scene of wholesale robbery and plunder never equalled on this continent. Stores were opened and stripped of their contents, every house in town left vacant by its owner was entered, and everything portable and valuable taken, army commanded by such a man? No, my friends, the packed up and sent North. Portraits, paintings, dagguerreotypes, engravings, private letters, account books, writing desks, libraries, crockery, plate, in truth every- ot "-he called Magrader "a drunken fool." But I thing belonging to a well furnished house, was either cannot follow the sickening detail of the expressions day; to them it is a festival solemnly set as:de for grattaken away, destroyed or given to the negroes. Not even infant's apparel (they took Mrs. Burbank's dead baby's clothes) or sheets, towells, or bed furniture was spared in the general scene of devastation. In every instance of house-breaking the negroes were their informants as well as aiders and abettors. They did not respect even the privacy of ladies' bureaus, but broke them open and distributed the wearing apparel to the negro women or sent it North. The letters purloined from ladies' writing desks would afford them great amusement, and often elicit a brutal, vulgar jest. It is supposed by some of the privates of the Yankee army that Turner has stolen and appropriated to his private use, property to the amount of ten or fifteen thousand

When they first commenced their works of plunder, complaints were invariably made at head quarters, but without receiving any satisfaction, only a promise that it would be attended to; finally, we ceased to complain and submitted, with curses not loud but deep, and this cursing was not and is not now confined to the sterner sex, for even the women and children vent their anger in words that sounded very much like oaths; for all loyal Southerners seem to act and speak as though they were entitled to a furlough from the Good Being to vent their anger in the first words that come uppermost in their minds, and not be held accountable

Yet, with these outrages patent to all the community. Mr. Stanly calls them "a noble army of partriots," and says they are here to protect us from the robbery and plundering of the Contederate soldiery; and also says that the property destroyed by them is but a tithe of what was destroyed by the soldiers formerly stationed here. I suppose he attudes to the burn ing of cotton and naval stores. This man Turner (the Provest Marshall,) is a very

tall, fine looking tellow, and stands over six teet high. He has played sad bavoc, not only with private prop-Theresa, and having fitted up the director's room of the man of integrity and intelligence. He says : Bank of Washington in the most beautiful manner, with stolen goods, placed therein his dusky stolen bride. arrayed in stolen habiliaments, taken from the bureaus yet, and we will either cap ure or destroy some of them. of ladies who had left on the arrival of Stanly's "no-Town, I will give you the latest account of the Yankee | ble army of patriots." Report says that Turner with | fi ck to us rapidly. Fifteen in one gang came up to raid on this place. On last Saturday they came up his hands me face and stately form had played sad with their Gunboat and anchored in the bay, sent the h v c with the heart of Miss S.P., but Miss Theresa Wal- Four bundred deserted from one regiment at Front little Steamer Treaty, which they stole from Mr. Telton | ace intelered with her matrimonal prospects. The in Santee, and ten launches under a flag of truce up to | handsome and chival ous Massachussetts Lieutenant the town. They come to take all loyal Union men and was heard to say he thought he was in love with Miss their families, and God knows that we are perfectly | P, but he never knew what love was until he met with willing that they did so. Od Uptergrove, wife and two Miss Wallace! She was the sweetest, most intelligent

Stanly's friends are dividing among themselves all the John Uptergrove, old Uptergrove's son, went to the offices of honor and profit. Old Mr. R-n is to be L-have enumerated the principal offices already filled,

Amid all this display of rampaut treason to the Sou h

and he didn't see nor hear of any negro Regiment on Beauregard, "except so much as he takes up in the the place.

Beauregard, "except so much as he takes up in the work" of praising Ed. Stanly. He says that Jeff. Davis is a second-rate politician -- would probably make a second-rate Brigadier General; that Jos. E. Johnston hear from them any more. They have now on North is nothing but a ditch and spade officer, and that Beauregard is a "darned humbng."

There is another class who most religiously obey the apostolic injunction of being all things to all men, for they are both decided Unionists as well as Secessionists. 12 o'cleck. M., 22n.—The enemy went-up Wacca- around town upon a horse stolen from John Grimes, my brave boys!" he fell. Adjt. Wm. T. Nicholson terfeit money. He occasionally stops in a crowd, retails and have burred all the houses; also burned the houses on his Yankee lies, and declaims against "Seceshing," unable to answer this question, and almost instantly the West Indies, and has the U.S. flag waving frem

> her topmsst-head every day. gift, there are ten righteous, yes, three times ten yet to ment, his men wept as if they had lost a father. be found in Washington. But the righteous ones now are mute as mice. But with clenched hands and closed lips they "bide their time." You can have no idea of

Mrs. G-bs and her batch of females, Miss S. P-me, Mag. W-II, old Mrs. M-e, S. P-h, Mrs R-, Mrs. B. S-d'il and Miss R-n, who, report says, is engaged to be married to one of the Yankee officers -Mr. J. P-me takes particular pains to impress in the minds of the officers that he has a marriagable much more intelligent than the "secesh" officers, and regrets that she was born at the South. We all regret

he same accident, and can condole with her. We hear that it is frequently asked in Pitt and Edgecombe why did the people stay in Washington? Why don't they burn the cursed hole and leave it? Alsuch remarks betray either a fiendish spirit or a deplorable ignorance of the state of affices here. There are hungers and the state of affices here. There are hungers and the state of affices here. There are hungers and the state of affices here. There are hungers and the state of affices here. There are hungers and the state of affices here. There are hungers and the state of affices here. There are hungers and the state of the state of affices here. dreds of poor people here who have not the means of ing 1.

Co. F—Sergt John Green, killed Elisha Presnell, J. A. Co. F. Co. F—Sergt John Green, killed Elisha Presnell, J. A. Co. F. Co ger of bei g incarcerated in Potter's Dungeon (otherwise known as Frank Haven's warehouse,) there to living abroad, and if they did, they wou'd not be allowed by the pritchard, R is Excellency," our new Government of the control of ed to take their effects away. And an who have means are compelled to stay by military authority— latter also missing)

To F—Capt D L Clary, Wounded; Lt W W Beard, wounded; Lt W W Bea But I, and every other loval man would sell every hing we had at a ruinous sacrifice for the purpose of getting means, if we could find purchasers; but it would take means, if we could find purchasers; but it would take wounded 6. wounded 6.

the people of Edgecombe and Pitt, and also an enormously long purse to pay their extortionare demands — We are between two fires. Persecuted at home by traitors and Yankees, and abroad our motives misjudged and our loyalry questioned. All I can say is, that it is either a sudden death or a long sickness to Bungarner missing 5.

wounded 6.

Co. G—Lieut Joel H. Brown. wounded slightly. Edwin frontier, alexader C steDonald, kile 12. Samuel Austin, mertally; George W Pool, slight; Manly Hatton, slight; Court, wounded 6.

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Severe in hip; Corpil Blace willer slight; wounded 10.

Bungarner missing 5.

Bungarner missing 5. remark has been made in this town, hostile to the Lin- a large supply of Job's patience to stand the sneers of that it is either a sudden death or a long sickness to Bumgarner missing 5.

Co. H-Caleb Whitesides, killed Green Gullick, in leg; any man who dar's to call my loyalty to the South in question. These Yankees would evacuate this place. Rin, in jaw; E Fridey, in breast; wounded 5. H Elmoe, out for the reason that their departure would meet with missing.

Co. 1—J W Manning. E Patterson, J H Patterson, J J Co. 1—J W Manning. but for the reason that their departure would indicate the decided opposition from many in our town and county between the ages of 18 and 35, and in truth they have or, J. L. Tr., D. C. Robinson, C. Mullin, wounded 12. C. Flow, authority.

I suppose you have seen the published copy of the wounded 4 speech of "Our Governor," (as J-S-II loves to call Lim.) It is as much like the speech delivered as it is boys cried out, "Why don't you swear, old fellow!"— a report of his whole speech, but only a few of his ideas Your correspondent is like Uncle Ben, he fears he can't | gel's wings from Bunker's Heights and is now chanted n Heaven, was as much the tune of the South as of the North." He called the North Carolina recruits for Lincoln's army "an army of noble patriots!" "Look," said he, " at that peerless soldier McClellan as he floats midway in a balloon, between heaven and earth, sending his orders on the lightning's wings to his victorious columns to advance on the already beaten and retreating foe" "Can you, my fellow citiz-ns, withstand such an combined powers of hell cannot withstand the United States." He styled old Lincoln "that noble old patrihe made use of. Alas, that he should have been born in North Carolina.

But now I must close this badly written epistle .--Praying that the God of Justice, Truth and Liberty may have you and yours in his holy keeping, I am as

Note.-Since the date of this letter we have infornation from Washington to the effect that Turner is no longer Provost Marshal, nor the favored friend of Miss Wallace (colored) That enterprising young female has sought another "affinity." Whether I'urner has committed suicide or taken to sperits is more than we know

For the Journal. bundance of fruit. Now is the time to send on good suplies of apples and peaches for the hospitals at Petersburg or 3 pecks with spaces between the strips for ventilation, 2 bles have an opportunity of doing immense good to our sick and wounded by forwarding such. Major Ashe, President of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, promises to have a car fixed with shelves of thin and springy boards, or otherwise adjusted, to keep peaches from being bruised I hope a good supply will be sent next week. It is a good work.

From the most direct information we have from the Valley, we infer that matters are bright for the Confederate cause. We published a few days ago some statements based upon intelligence received from a gentleman who came through from Winchester last der a storm of ridicule and contempt. But England is week. We have since been permitted to extract from a letter received by a gentleman in this city from a member of the cavalry corps now commanded by Gen. B. H. Robertson. This letter confirms all that has previously been stated with reference to the frequent d s rtions from the Federal army of the Valley, and the erry, but also with the hearts of some of the "Union disinclination of the Yankee troops there to engage ladies" of both colors. Soon after his arrival he en iced our forces. The statements of the writer may be reoff Capt. Josephus Wallace's mulatto servant girl garded as reliable, as he sustains the character of a

"The Yankers are leaving the Valley rapidly have a considerable amount of supplies at Winchester Our presence, too, i due s many to desert, and they Powell's Fort day before yesterday and five in another. goval the past week, leaving nothing but officers There is great dissatisfaction and demoralization in the Yankee army here, and if their men at home have no greater inclination to fight this war through than their hirelings here, old Abe will have a sorry time of it in getting his 300 000 additional troops. General Robertson paroles all who voluntarily come into our

"The army of the Valley were turned from their march through Manassas Gap by a few guerrillas.-They then went up the Page valley. There was great great panic in the whole army. Thirty men turned the course of more than 2 500." Richmond Dispatch, 23rd inst.

The train which left Petersburg on Tuesday after-

From the State Journal. BELOW RICHMOND. July 7, 1862.

Messrs. Editors :- To gratify triends at home I send you a list of the killed, wounded and missing in the 37th Regiment N. C. Troops, since it crossed the Chickahominy, June 26th. Col. Lee was killed by a ball from a cannon on the 30th of June, late in the evening.-His regiment, with the rest of Gen. Branch's brigade, was charging a battery and had driven the enemy be-In these ranks Meyer the Jeweller, is high priest; but fore them for a considerable distance. When about high up, above them all, is our Isaiah Resposs. He rides 100 or 120 yards from the battery as he shouted " On which he bought from a negro (Austin Blount) and was in a few feet of him; he at once raised him up and which, report says he attempted to pay him for in coun- asked him if he was burt-" Yes" was his reply.-Colonel, are you hurt much? was then asked. He was dis," be says, "is what all dis here damn Seceshing died in the arms of his adjutant, who brought his body has forched us to." He is now loading his vessel for from the field, with such of his personal effects as were not blown away.

A better wan or braver officer never fell at the post But thanks be to the giver of every good and perfect of duty. When his death was announced to the regi-Col Charles C Lee killed June 30th.

Major Charles N Hickerson wounded June 27th, in the

the fearful passions that agitate them, and their deep settled purpose of squaring all their accounts, and the settlement will be a fearful one.

Among the Union ladies, the most rampant are old Mrs. G—bs and her batch of females, Miss S. P—me.

Carlton wounded; Lt A J Critcher, slightly; The Hodges, Vincens Greer, Calsin Triplett, killed, 3. J M Brown, J W Vincent Greer, Calvin Triplett, A ned, o. Green, A B Boyd, C H Davis, S K Holder, Mark Hodges, D W L Robbins, J R Norris, Wyatt V Cambbell, Thos Dola, W L Robbins, J R Norris. Wyatt E Fairchild, John Holmon, Manson Randles, Finley Eartey, Newton Greer, Geo W Miller, wounded 21. L M Co. C-J M Read, killed 1. H W Brows, T A Gibson,

Hend ix E M Pucket. Alex Worsham, B R Worsham, B Torrence, wounded 7. J W Barnett, R A Montei h, J

Co. K-J O Hensley, Ely Brown, Wm Ross, R F Williams,

" F,.... " н,....

Several of the wounded are reported to have died since they were sent to the hospital, but their names cannot be now Respectfully, WM. M. BARBER,

Comdg. 37th Regt. N. C. T.

From the London Times, July 4.

The Fourth of July-An English Oration Composed "The Fourth of July" has a sound quite different to

Englishmen and Americans. To us it is like any other ifying to something more than satiety a national vanity the most inordinate and the most exciting that the world has ever s en. On that day, in every town and township of the United States, chesen orators address applauding audiences on two subjects-the one the braise of their own country, the other the depreciation tours. "Fourth of July" in American parlance, like 'Marathan" in Athenian, has become an adjective, used to denote whatever is overwrought, extravagant and bombastic. These annual rhetorical Saturnalia have had a most material and pernicious influence on American character. They have even gone some way towards vitiating and barbarizing the language in which they are expressed. Their tendency has uniformly been to elevate the opinion which the people entertain of MESSES. EDITORS:-Providence has blessed us with an their own merits, to teach them to depreciate every one else, and to familiarize them with the language and intoxicate them with the glory of successful war, and successful they are told war must be when waged by a nation of prowess so invincible. Metaphors abound. Astronomy contributes her stars to spangle the national banner, and her solar system to typify the smooth and admirable working of the great Confederacy. History gives back the mighty memories of Sparta and Athens, of Rome and of Carthage. Eternity describes the duration and infinity the extent of the future dominion of America. The points of the compass, the torid and the frigid zones, the ecliptic and the equator are called in to convey the idea of magnitude. The "effete despotisms " of the Old World, their creeds, their taxes, their aristocracies, their churches, their kings, their feudal laws and O.d World observances are overwhelmed unpeculiarly the m ik for invective and vituperation .-The battles of the war of independence are all fought over again. The thrice told tales of that stern period are repeated once more. George the tyrant, the crue executioners Howe and Chiaton, Arnold the traitor and Andre the spy, the surrender of Saratoga, the capitulation of Yorktown, are called once more into life The cruelty and tyranny of the British g vernment, its German mercenaries, their ravages, their devastation, its employment of savages against the rebellious colonists its proscriptions, its confiscations, its threatened execu tions for treason, are displayed in the most vivid colors The whole thing is a tridition which has come down uninterrupted from the days of the R-volutionary war. and which, while to Americans it seems the most natu ral thing to the world. jars very strangely on the ears of those whose resentments have had ample time to coor n the course of eighty years. Well, now, let us suppose that on this present Fourth

July some man of me deration and good sense with something to lose and with some spirit of fairness and cander, could be induced, in defiance of the prejudicthat would naturally attach itself to such a character to undertake a Fourth of July oration, and let us cousider how he would express himself. We will drop eagles, thunderbolis, waterspouls and burricanes-the North and the South, the East and the West, time space, eternity and infinity, and the other condiments of a regular tourth of July oration, and proceed at once to the su stance of what such a person might be supposed to have to say: "Fellow-citizens" he might naturally observe, "this is no time for extravagant and exaggerated panegyric." Let us keep our eloquence for better times, and endeavor, if we can, to noon-conveying 625 wounded and sick prisoners of war, karn something from our present position. We have from this ci y, arrived at City Point between 5 and 6 and our own way in this matter of the war, and are karu something from our present position. We have o'clock. The U. S steamer S. R. Spaniding and two no, as far as I can see, very much better for it. The transports were waiting to receive the men, who were English told us all along that we had better save

era principal alla killing

have been for eighty years triumphing over poor old England because she, at the distance of three thou-sand miles, was not able to conquer her colonies with France to help them; and here are we, after a year and a half of war, not yet able to take Richmond one hundred and thirty miles south of Washington, and very much afraid the other day for the safety of Washington itself. Then we have been always at England for hiring Hessians and other Germans to conquer us. But what does the South say, and say truly? It says that all the Germans that fought for King George were mere lambs and chickens, compared to the gentry who fight under the blessed leadlo fight, that's certain, but then there is nothing that advanced 10 to 15 cents. they will not steal. Since we find ourselves obliged to employ such means to coerce the South, we need not be surprised that poor old King George, who lived in days before people understood anything about the rights of man, should have taken the same course. Then, as for military violence, what were all the armies the English brought into the field compared with those that are under the orders of our generals? I don't believe Howe

or Clinton had ever at any time fifty thousand men under his orders. Lord Cornwallis, when he surrendered at Yorktown, bad only a poor seven thousand men, while McClellan and Davis, Halleck and Beauregard, are carrying on the work of destruction with half a million of men on each side We have been in the habit of asking what right had the English to call us rebels, and to shed one drop of blood in seeking to retain us against cur will ? They ought to know that all men are free and equal, and have a right to consult their own wishes in the cho ce of a government and in search of happiness. That's very true; but are not the South free and equal too? Have not they as much right as we to consult their own feelings in the choice of a government and the search after happiness? The wisest people in England, during the war of Independence, considered that success was even more to be dreaded than failure; for while failure would diminish the empire, success would destroy the liberties of the nation. Does not the same danger hang over us? If we lose the South, we lose a large population and a vast territory; but population increases fast in new counries, and, as for territory, we shall still have more than we know what to do with. If, however, we conquer the South, we must govern them by the sword; and how shall we contrive to set up a military power and a strong executive, able to keep the South in slavery, and yet unable to encroach upon the liberties of the North? The man has got on the horse to kill the stag, but when he has killed him, are we quite sure that he will get off again? It was very wrong of the English to make war on a nation speaking their own language and of their own kindred and lineage, but the relationship was remote; and though England and America both belonged to the same crown, they could not be said to be the same country. But we are doing our best to ex erminate our fellow-countrymen, with the same language, the same traditions, the same laws, the same history .-How many of us have sons fighting on both sides, or daughters married, one to a Southerner and the other to a Northerner. Every volley of artillery sweeps away the very life and soul of the country. We are shedding our own blood and mangling our own flesh. We have been in the habit of despising England for her heavy debt and the vast taxation her people have to bear; but that debt was mainly incurred in a cause for which she has no blush-in fighting for her own lib erties and those of Europe against two great conquerors, Louis XIV, and the Emperor Napoleon. That took a hundred and forty years to accumulate, while we have incurred at least a quarter of it in a Jackson, Miss., July 24th, states that Lieut. Col Ferguson, year and a half. But in what cause? Not to maintain liberty, not to preserve the balance of power, but to put down these very principles of freedom to which we owe our existence as a separate State, and to cause our children to pass through the fire to the Moloch of overgrown pride and distempered ambition. Look how England has treated us. She is starving her operatives, crippling her trade, reducing her revenue, rather than break a blockade which would melt away before her breath, and vanish at her touch, while we have been never weary of loading her with insults. We took from her the right of search which she only want-

on the Columbia river; we dismissed her Ambassador for enlisting our people, though we are willing to take hers whenever we can find them." But here we must suppose the patience of the audience to be entirely exhausted, and the orator compelled to make a precipitate retreat, even if he be fortunate enough to escape equestrian exercise on a rail in what Sydney Smith calls "the plumacian robe," in which the sovereign people of America are wont to dress those whom they do not delight to honor. This premature impatience of the audience is the more to be regretted, as our orator has by no means exhausted his subject. He has yet to speak of the policy of defray ing the whole expenses of the war by debt; of the enormous issues of paper money, levying a heavy tax on all creditors for the sake of a small immediate advantage to the State; of the proposal to arm the blacks and let loose on a kindred and Christian population all the horrors of a servile and savage insurrection; of Gen. Butler's proclamation at New Odeans, and his treatment of a sex which America overwhelms with the most exaggerated homage. But we are glad that our orator did not proceed so far, for the treatment of such topic in the manner we have indicated would surely have brought down upon him the very heaviest penealty in the code of Judge Lynch, the last and most revered of American functionaries.

ed for the protection of the negroes, for the sake of

present civil war. We kept back the maps which

showed that she was in the right in the dispu e about

the Canadian frontier; we bullied her out of her rights

CAPTURE OF THE BEAVER DAM BRIDGE BURNERS. General Stuart's Cavairy are again at work, having just succeeded in overtaking a portion of the Yankee force engaged in burning the bridge at Beaver Dam. One Lieutenant and six privates were captured and one killed. The prisoners admit having been engaged in the recent raid .- Richmond Enquirer, 23d inst.

EX-GOVERNOR RYMOUR OF CONNECTICUT, OPPOSED TO A WAR OF SUBJUGATION.—Ex-Governor Seymou, of Connecticut, has will ten a remarkable letter to the Hart'ord of the late War Meeting in that city. He goes on to say

that.
"If it is necessary to be more explicit, I beg leave to s ate that, knowing what the meeting would be beforehind, could not have been induced to attend it, or take a part in its doings—and hat having glanced at the speeches and the proceedings ge erally of that meeting. I particularly the proceedings ge erally of that meeting. I particularly desire to clear myself from any participation, directly or isdirectly, in what took place there. The meeting, if I have not misunderstood its general bearing, is one which ignores peaceful remedies of any sort as means of restoring the Union, and casts loudly for men and means to said in the subjugation and consequent degradation and overthrow of the count I tollow, gentlemen, in no such crusade, seither will I contribute, in any way, to the accomplishment of such bloody purposes. The montrous fallacy of the present day, that the Union can be re established by destroying any part of the South, is one which will burgt destroying any part of the S. uth. is one which will burst with the shells that are thrown into its defencel as cities are ixhiusted, and its brave men on both sides consigned ANOTHER CAVALRY DASH AT THE CENTRAL RAIL-

about two hundred, appeared on the Central railroad at Anderson's Turn Out, thirty miles from R chmond sesterday morning, about nine o'clock. They were not quite soon enough to intercept the westward bound mai rain, which had p sed some fiteen mioutes before their arrival. They remained there two hours, and then returned towards Fredericksburg, taking with them as prisoner a son of Mr. John T. Anderson, (a member o the Hanover troop, who was at home on s ck furlough,) and four horses which they stole from Mr. A. We have been informed that a company of Confederate cavarly, stationed near the turn out, left in great bas'e on the approach of the Yankees, leaving their camp equippage taki d; but in regard to this we have no definite part unra The news of the enemy's appearthere is quite a large party who have stradded the founder on her, captured the steamer Gebrook just from Nassan with a valuable cargo. So you see the capture is changed entirely. I will have to notice one incident before I close. While the boats were at the wharf in town one of our citizens charged the Yankee officer in charge of Hunter having raised a negro Regiment at Beaufort. He, the Yankee gave it the lie; when he was instantly challenged and ease of proposition has probably been submit to my way of thinking, a curious kind of a Southerner was talking to him; but it was a lie to the parties who incidence of the parties of ance on the 19ad soon spread through the country, and

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL,

NORTHERN MONEY MARKET-REPORTS FROM KEN-

TUCKY, &c., PROBABLY BOGUS. RICHMOND, VA., July 23d, 1862.

In New York on the 18th, gold advanced to 1194, but finally closed at 1183. Bills on London rose to 1314, last quoted at 130 to 131. Stocks generally lower. Government Stocks have declined 2 per cent since the 16th. Sixes registered for 1881 are quoted at 98 to 98 f. Treasury Notes bearing ershisp of Blenker, and Sigel, and Heintzelman. They 7 3-10ths per cent. interest are quoted at 101 to 1011. Flour

> A telegram dated Cincinnati, the 18th inst., says Indianapolis dispatches to the Executive department says that Henderson, Kentucky, and Newberg, Indiana, have been taken by the Rebels. At the latter place 250 sick soldiers were taken prisoners. The Rebels also took 2:0 stand of arms. [Ve are inclined to believe the Cincippa'i telegram to be bogus, having been gotten up at the North for the purpose of encouraging volunteering, in order to av id a draft, if possible, to fill up the ranks of the Federal army .-Journal 1

SECOND DISPATCH.

RICHM No. VA., July 23d, 1862. Baltimore papers of the 22d have been received. The Asia has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst. The result of the fight ng before Richmond were treated as a severe reverse for the Unionist, by the English press. Lord Palmerston had stated in Parli ment that the British trop 8 in Canada would not be withdrawn. The Liverpool Post says that the new American tariff will be looked upon in Great Britain as a measure amounting almost to a declaration of war.

The Cotton market closed with an upward tendency.

The excitement caused by norgan's movement on Central Kentucky, continues at the North. He destroyed an immense quantity of government stores at Lebanon.

FRENCH WAR STEAMER AT CHAPLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 23d, 1863. The French War Steamer Renandine, Capt. Le Cardinet, from Port Royal, steamed past Fort Fumter into the harbor to-day, and is now anchored off the Battery promenade. The of ject of her visit is unknown.

COL. FOREST AT WORK AGAIN.

MCBILE, ALA., July 24th, 186?. A special dispatch to the Register and Advertiser, dated Chattanooga 23d inst., says that Col. Forest entered Lebaion, 23 or 25 miles east of Nashville, on Saturday the 19th inst., capturing the Federal pickets, the enemy flying before

him. Several State prisoners were also captured. SPECIAL COURIER FROM MORGAN.

PETERSBU.G, VA., July 25th, 1882. The Express has a special di patch from Knoxville, ansouncing the arrival of a special Courier to headquarters in Tennessee from Jack Morgan bearing a dispatch dated feorgetown, Ky.; July 19th, in which he says that he had captured eleven cities and towns, with a heavy amount of army stores; and that he has a force sufficient to ho'd all the country outside of Lexington and Frankfort, which places are chiefly garrisoned by the Home Guards. The bridges between Lexington and Cincinnati have all been destroyed.

CAPTURE OF A FEDERAL MAIL STEAMER AND MAIL BAG-THE FEDERALS ADMIT THAT THEY CANNOT TAKE VICK-BURG. &C.

MOBILE. ALA A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated of Starke's Cavalry, with two companies and a field battery, captu ed and destroyed a Federal mail steamer at Skipwith's landing, eighty miles above Vicksburg.

Col. Ferguson succeeded in obtaining possession of a mail bag from the ship Richmond en route for Washington. Its conten's are highly interesting. The Yankee letters admit the impossibility of capturing Vicksburg without an immense land force, and admit that the Arkansas whipped

They evince great horror of the Arkansas, and her appearance around the bend this morning was a signal for a general "skeedaddle." The bombarding continued slowly whom many of us profess that we are carrying on the to-day.

> THE ARKANSAS WHIPS TWO YANKEE RAMS. VICKSBURG, MISS., July 22d. 1862.

About half-past four o'clock this morning two iron rems engaged the Arkansas. An attempt to board her by the Essex resulted in a m'serable failure. A shot through one of the port holes killed and wounded six or seven men on the Arkansas. The second ram, supposed to be the Monarch, turned tail, and was badly crippled. The weather is dreadfuly hot.

GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE YANKEE ARMY.

FEDERALS SKEDADDL NG.

GRENADA, MISS., July 27d, 1862. Northern dates of the 19th iust., say that Gen. Halleck has been ordered to Washington to take chief command of the armies of the United States. He issued his farewell address to the troops at Corinth on the 17th.

Gen. Sherman has evacuated Germantown, Lagrange and Moscow, Miss ssippi and is moving his whole force to Memphis, burning those towns in his fight. Our Gueridas took Henderson, Kentucky, on the 18th crossed the Ohio river into indiana, and captured Newberg,

ith 250 Federal prisoners. Great con-ternation prevailed at Evansville, India a .-Gov. Morton ca led out the militia.

A portion of Curtis' army have left-Helena for some point below, probably V cksburg. French papers say that France has solicited Russia to usite for mediation in the American war.

It turns out that Raymond, of the New York Times," did prove a bird of ill omen in McClettao's camp. He came just in time to repeat his last time experience at Brescha and Bull Run. What a master in the tactics of retreat must be have become! He has been a spectator of and an actor in three of the grandest stampedes of modern times. If "the little villian" escapes capture, we shall look with interest for his first

Since the 1st of May, Provider ce has blessed our arms b ury's Bloff. Wilaimsburg. McDowell Strasbu g. Cross Keys. Port nepublic James' island. Mechanicvill.

leader describing " the run.".

Frazier's Faim.

The Naval Victory of the Ar-THOSE ABOLITION DECUMENTS -We stated in our last that package of abolition do uments, directed, ugder the frank a Yankee member of Congress, to Holden of the Standa d and sent turough by Stanly dn er a flog of truce, had been detained by the command r of our forces for the dist ict of Pami C). Those Doct Man B are no a in the Pos-session of Gov. Clark. — S. at. Journal.

Savage reation.

Maivern Hills.

A Goose Story .- A Confederate soldier on his way rom Cumberland Gap through Lie co, Va., a lew weeks ago, being bungry and feeling an appetite for cose, fastened a fish book to the end of a cord, and on passing a house where he saw some gees, bailed he look with a grain of core and cast it among them. No sooner had it dropped than one of the grese guzzled it lown. As the soldier at the other end of the cord took o his beels, the goose o course, with outstre cied wings, oilowed him. I he owner of the goose, supposing him to oe a raid of it, exclaimed, " Doo't run, it won't oute you, ndeed it won't-out I never knew it to be so cross

The Policy of Lying. In a late debate in the Yankie Secate Mr. Fessenden f Maine, warmly denounced the babit practised by his government, of " trying to deceive the people by calling defeat a great strategic movement, and by giving fulse

ames to things." Mr. Witson of Massachusetts, in the same debate, reheved his conscience by the tohowing contastion, and y an appropriate animal version. "It seems," said he,

These senators urge the observance of truth not for tru h's own sake, but for the true Yankee reason that the contrary course "does not pay. Richmond Enquirer.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1862.

Speculating .- Next to the war, the most fertile topic of conversation is speculation and extortion. The things is startling in the extreme.

We know that is fashionable to attribute all the ills and monopolists, but we think it only fair to say that they have. the disposition to speculate and monopolize is not confined to the professional trader, but is found to exist pretty strongly with the farmers and others, who hold back for fabulous prices with just as much determination to have them as the most odious "speculator" could display. Is it not, unfortunately so, that millers and others seeking corn or wheat are unable to get it even to carry on their operations for the local supply, them for employment, working for almost nominal while it is known that there is an abundance of it if it wages and thus preferred by the wealthy employers .-They don't like to sell, thinking that by holding on other points and will no doubt occur at other points. they will get still higher rates, although those ruling permit people of limited means to get along at all.

The very demon of high prices seems to have got into everybody, and the only fear with any one having

fore we fail foul of the mote in our neighbor's eye. .

AND at last the great movement has been made by the army of the West. The seat of war is to be trans-

again on the move under the brave and energetic Bragg, this time, simply to reward or accommodate any man. and we take it that Buell is also on the move. We

22nd instant, and the Norfolk "Union" of the 21st.

We notice in the Herald the statement that "Ex-President Van Buren is fast sinking. He was very

The Herald states distinctly that Halleck's position caught napping or unprepared. at Washington is to be that of Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. He overslaughs Mc-

The Herald urges the calling out of the Northern militia, and an immediate resort to drafting to get the three hundred thousand men called for by Mr. Lincoln.

The Norfolk paper gives it up that the idea of strong Union sentiment existing in the South is a complete humbug. There is no such thing. It says that it may as well be admitted at once that the North is carrying on a military invasion of a thoroughly hostile frustrate them. country. The talk about the Federal army being a " liberating army " and all that sort of thing is "played

several foreign and other extracts to be inserted to mor-

with the Danish government whereby the Danish govagrees, for the next five years to receive at a landing place on the island of St. Croix, persons of color captured by the U.S. cruisers on board slavers, and to instruct them in agricultural operations and his being bung-when caught. He says: and take care of them. The U.S. agrees for that length of time to deliver all such persons at the landing has ten children. One fool makes many.

The new Federal tax bill, entitled " an act to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay the in crest on the public debt," being a direct tax bill, is to go into operation on the 1st day of September .-The new Federal tariff (almost prohibitive) goes into operation on Friday next, the 1st day of August.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World ridicules the idea that Secretary Seward was about to retire from Lincoln's Cabinet.

On the 24th instant the city councils of Philadelphia appropriated five hundred thousand dollars for the payment of a bounty of filty dollars to each volunteer to and another victim and martyr of the desperate fight at supply the quota of the city under the recent call.

A dispatch from Nashville of the 23d, says that Morgan has been driven into East Tennessee. It also Nashville. Later Confederate dispatches do not con-

soon become one waged under the black flag. The re- and was in service almost constantly from November, ty, they drive off from their homes all families who will sary association. not take the oath of allegiance, in fact they respect none of the rules of civilized warfare. That under these circumstances they should be killed by the Southern peo- the class of 1838, a class which is well represented in ple in any and every way and under all circumstances service in this war, and in honorable positions. and by all means and appliances, is only right and proper and natural. Retaliation has become a necessity and a duty. It alone can give any safety.

THE ELECTIONS for Governor, members of the Legislature and Sheriffs will take place to-morrow in the camps. That they will pass off quietly there is to be expected as a matter of course. Indeed, we fear that while the politicians take too much interest in the approaching elections, or at least have too much to say about them, the soldiers in camp and the citizens at home have too little to say, and care too little about

Well, let it pass. We have said our say-perhaps said more than we would had we seen how to avoid it but at times patience ceases to be a virtue, and endurance may only encourage aggression. We can truly say that we have never been the aggressors. Upon those that have been let the responsibility rest.

WE HEAR a rumor of a skirmish last week between - Captain Ward's Cavalry and a force of the enemy, con- knowledge sisting of both cavalry and artillery. Captain Ward killed some five or six of the enemy and made some prisoners. We regret to learn that he suffered a loss of we are also under many some three men killed. We have been unable to obtain any particulars, but believe that the affair took place on we hope that our course has prisoners. We regret to learn that he suffered a loss of Saturday or Friday, on the borders of Jones and Ons- such as to elicit a low counties.

WE UNDERSTAND that some excitement has been created in Goldsboro' by a report that the Yankees were advancing in that direction from Newbern. The report placed the strength of the enemy at nine thousand, being Foster's division of Burrside's army.

tion on the subject, farther than that a cavairy force of would attempt to compare him), Ashby. His little defact is that the price of every necessary of life appeals the enemy pretty certainly did make a dash upon Trenso feelingly to the people that none can help taking ton, the county stat of Jon's county, probably on a and had all the advantages over him. Their men were notice of it. The price of meat, flour, corn, and all other foraging expedition. This force may be supported by drawn up in line of battle, their scouts thrown out, riinfantry, or it may not; but that the Yankees have fles unstrung and ready to send the deadly leaden mesnine thousand men disposable at Newbern or elsewhere sengers, but McDonald was too soon for them; his men under which we labor to the operations of speculators in this State, we very much question. We don't think

THE laboring population at the North are beginning

What effect this may have upon volunteering remains, ing killed. One especially, Mr. Singleton, after disnow are high enough in all conscience-too high to to be seen; that it will have some effect looks to be more ways do as common sense would teach bim to do.

The more fully this war assumes an abolition characanything to sell is lest be should fail to ask high ter, and its operation gets to be known and felt, the were here a few days ago and took off those loyal and up and hold back things in the eating line. And final- the definition of "laborers," whether agricultural or come back once more—that is it they will take the bal up and hold back things in the eating line. And haally let us all remove the beam out of our own eyes beotherwise. The turning loose of negroes may not at
ance of the low and filthy humans which we have now
amongst us, for they are a regular curse to us and great-

THE assertion made by some opposition organs, that the place. f rred from Alabama and Mississippi to Kentucky and we have at any time during this unfortunate gubernato. Yankee who was captured this morning by his secuts; Tennessee. The great struggle for the recovery of the rial canvass in North Carolina, published anything abu-Southwest is now about to open. It is now, if at all, sive of Col. Vance, is wholly without truth. We pre- has been at work on Pee Dee, wanted to get North, while the rivers are low and the enemy is measurably fer Col. Johnston, we like his surroundings better. He and thought that if he could get to the blockade, it was der ved of the great advantage derivable from the use was not brought out as an opposition candidate by a bis only chance, but that will not do. This makes the of his gun-boats. For the next two or three months faction, as, unfortunately Col. Vance has been. For this state of things will exist, and of course it will be these and other reasons we shall vote for Col. Johnston, in _jail, was kept there for one month and at last favourable to us, whereas if delay is protracted till the and not for Col. Vance. The latter, however, we have made his escape with several more to the blockade, high waters again return, bringing the Yankee fleets uniformly persisted in saying is a brave officer, and per- for they were seen on board the steam ship Key into the very heart of the country, the delay may prove sonally, a clever, agreeable man. But there are a great The report to which we alluded last week as coming we cannot make them all Governor. We must go upon daily, and that they knew all of our movements. How in a private letter from Richmond, was no doubt, sub- the principle of getting the man that will suit the office, is this? Why, we have some of the black sheep amongst any not under the despicable rule of the Yankees, that I stantially correct. The grand army of the West is not of getting or giving an office of this importance, at

expect to hear news of the most stirring character very partizan -- that he is pushed forward by a most objectionable faction, we all know, and knowing this we can-WE are indebted to the courtesy of Captain C. D. not support him. If this be abuse then have we abused Myers for a copy of the New York "Herald" of the Col. Vance, but if this be not abuse, then have we not very much. We know it.

THE telegraph says that it is the opinion at Richmond low vesterday, [this day week] and his physicians say that General McClellan is gradually leaving Berkely

Certain movements have come to our knowledge in

Things are working actively, and we trust properly. No doubt as one result of the conferences between Lincoln and McClellan, Lincoln and Burnside, Halleek programme of Federal operations. That our military authorities have penetrated their designs there can be little question, and as little that they will be able to

The Raleigh Standard tries its best and biggest to excite prejudice against the Wilmington Journal, and at least one of its editors, but without much success .-WE ARE AGAIN indebted to Capt. C. D. Myers for Now we put it to our worst opponents, enemies, or copies of late Northern papers, from which we make what you please, if, as a general thing, in town and bands, brothers, sons and friends in this bospital, as well country, a statement is made and it is added that "the Journal says so," or " Fulton says so," and guarantees Jim Lane of Kanzas has received authority to go to it, that thing is not believed as being asserted upon au- fars, wines, fruits, surgeon's needles, &c.; also, a box Karzas and raise troops there under laws just passed— thority which at least has common serse enough to find from Mrs. N. P. Kernegsy, at Mount Olive, N. C., conthat is to say, without respect to color. He expects to out the truth, and common honesty enough to tell it ?raise two black regiments and one white one in two | Can the same thing be said about the Raleigh Standard or others of the maligners of the Journal? Just Everittsville. take the thing as it stands. Isn't it about so?

> Old Prentice of the Louisville Journal is an awful old Tory and Lincolnite, and has said and done many mean things, but we think the following is about the most outrageous thing he has said lately. We insist upon

The Editor of the Georgia Recorder boasts that he Think of that ye "men of family!" Isn't it ouds-

of his force appears to be likely, but what his force may be is more than we can even surmise. We hardly look for any advance in the direction of Goldsboro' at this time. Some raids may be made with the view of detaining a certain number of our forces to watch the enemy and hold him in check.

Beath of Dr. E. S. Tennent We announce with regret the decease of Edward Smith Tennent, M. D., a member of the Sumter Guard,

In this memorable contest, which for its uncalculating gallantry against odds, as well as for i's results in defence of the city, will long be kept fresh in our local reports that Forrest has fallen back from the vicinity of annals and recollections, he received a wound in the leg, which resulted in supervening erysipelas of a virulent

form, terminating tatally on the 24th inst. Dr. Tennent was an active and zealous member of IT APPEARS to be pretty evident that this war must the Sumter Guard from the re-organization of the corps. 1860, to the time of his wound. He was of singularly converders issued by the Lincoln military authorities, reserved and retiring habits, and was consequently leave no other alternative. They confiscate all proper- known to few beyond the limits of business and neces-

He enjoyed and retained the confidence and esteem of the few who were admitted to intimate acquaintance. He was a graduate of the South Carolina College of

Chas. Courier. Dr. Tennent died at Marion Court House, S. C., on the 24th inst., at the residence of his father-in-law, John A. Taylor, Esq., of this town. He was a native of South Carolina, and had been for many years a resident of Charleston, but having married in Wilmington. be had made many friends here, by whom be was highly

THE New York World of the 25th, now before us. quotes sixty day sterling bills at 1301/2 a 1311/6.

and reserved in his habits.

VICKSBURG turns cut to be a very ugly snag in the

their New Hanover friends, containing vegetables, fruit and poultry. These things could not have been received in a better time, to call forth our warmest and most heartfelt

grat deal of praise for the way be conducted the small ley Stewart. Said Stewart is a native of the Marion Men, of Winyah, should be provided the small several years previous to the best of the marion Men, of Winyah, should be provided the small several years previous to the best of the best o We have been unable to obtain any definite informa- an officer. He is fearless and brave-a regular (if you tachment of thirteen men, whipped sixty of the Yaukees, who were armed with the most improved weapons were separated and placed off in two's, and when the word was given, the double-barrelled shot guns told out. The first fire they shot down five. The Yankees We may soon hear more fully from Goldsboro', and returned it, and the engagement was general for fifteen be enabled to say whether or not there is any truth in to twenty minutes-but alas, they (the Yankees) had to turn tail for their launches. Their dead were picked up and carried off on their backs. As sson as they suc coeded in getting to their boats, they shoved off and rowed for their lives. But McD. was not contented yet, to find that they have been making very decided fools of he gave pursuit, and succeeded in reaching a point where themselves. They find in Ciccionati and elsewhere that the Yankees had to pass in fifteen or twenty yards of the "contrabands" are coming into competition with the shore, where the double-barrel gun did its work nobly. Lt. McD. thinks the lowest estimate cannot be less than twenty to twenty five killed. He also succeeded in capturing a beautiful sword which the cowwas not kept back? Farmers don't know what to ask. Riots have already occurred at Cincinnati and some ardly Yankees left behind in their double quick to their Our loss is none, but several came very near be-

charging his gan and seeing a Yankee making for him. than probable, but man is a queer animal, and don't aldrew his pistol and snapped six caps; he had to heel it in the thicket, but soon returned and made safe of his the Committee appointed to draft resolutions, and unani man. He thinks that the Yankee shot nine at him mously adopted: whilst be was making his retreat. The Yankees that nough.

Let things get out freely into market. Don't hoard in the Northern States, those especially coming under camaw, at Polley's Island. God grant that they may first interfere with skilled labor, but it is bound to do ly more so to our soldiers. We have but a few families now living here, the balance having fled to the upcountry, and those miserable wretches has full sway of dier is one which his Company will long bemoan and re-

he (the Yankee) says he was born in Pennsylvania and Stone State, by one of our captains who was taken by her. On the last visit of the Yankees up here. many brave officers and clever follows in the army, and we were told by them that they received our papers us. I have been told that our sentries never had any one proof that a New Bernian can remember Burnside. when they pass their lines at night; if they do they are they are the Corporal or Sergeant of the That Col. Vante is from his very nature a strong Guard and they pass without any more questions .-Whose fault is this? Is it our Major's or the Captain of the company? Why no longer than last night, so I was told by Sergeant Owens, that he had great difficulty in awaking two sentinels who were fast asleep, and that one when he was placed on duty was drunk. Is abused bim. We think we have not. We think this this the way that our Mejors and Generals conduct their forces in Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky? I guess not. Look at Morgan and Forrest-do they sleep, and let their men sleep on their post? Answer-

ask Gen. Mitchell and the Yankee Congress. his movement will surprise nobody, nor will Jackson te beaten, they are the men, and we and more of the same fined in prison at Murfreesboro'. The ladies besought | these were the deeds of the bot-headed people of the sort. Where is McIlhenny, can't you spare him-if so our men with tears in their eyes to rescue their hushave fine tun on Santee. Speaking of Santee, I am in little girl ran up to that old patriot and was two instead of ten.

and Charleston. The pilot, named Morse, and three tear started to his eyes-" I will, my daughter! I will!" and Pope, we may look for a decided change in the to Charleston. They state that the Tubal Cain was tain was the first to enter the Court House where the large quantity of ammunition, &c. The balance of the been made glad by the safe return of the father to the crew were captured, but the pilot and the three men made their escape in a small open yawl.

Yours, with respect, MOORE HOSPITAL, Richmond, Va., July 27th, 1862.

Messrs Editors:-Permit me, through the medium of your columns, to return to the ladies of Wilmington, tion of chight. Ladies could be seen kneeling in or the host of McClellan scattered. Such signal events N. C., the grateful thanks of their wounded fathers, husas my own, for a box of valuables sent by the Rev. Mr. thickened, the same fair ones were in the streets in spite Pritchard, of your city, (directed to the subscriber.) containing shirts, drawers, pants, pillows, bandages, taining a similar supply, and a valuable parcel of sundry hospital supplies from Miss E. F. Williams, of Duplin Co., N. C.; also, a valuable donation from the ladies of

ished by all of us. Such donations are incentives to war, and will illuminate to the remotest generation of renewed efforts to do good, and labor still more zealously, the history of our glorious land. on our part, and are cheering and buoyant to the feelings of the sick and wounded.

Mothers, wives, daughters and sisters; you have acted nobly for the suffering North Carolinians in this rections from the windows above. Col. Morrison. (1st City and in this hospital. No meed of praise from me, I am well aware and humbly confess, can stimulate you | ed them to charge the building, which they did in most to act more nobly than you have; your benevolent deeds will be registered in the memory of every soldier's heart very doors of the edifice, under a most galling fire of -the great ledger for the safe registration of all such laudable acts. The mind's memory is forgetful, but the THAT BURNSIDE has returned to this State with part | heart, by its every pulsation, keeps bright and lively every recorded net. It is useless to request other donations-von will keep them coming.

Again thanking you, I am very respectfully, &c., L. HUSSEY,

Ass't Surg. For the Journal. RICHMOND, VA., July 28th, 1862. regard to sending supplies to the hospitals and camps in that Mr. MURPHY said in regard to this matter, will be borne in mind. In addition to that, however, I suggest that no chickens or live stock be put in the same car with vegetables, fruits, &c. The reason will be appearent to every one. Packages intended for individuals or hospitals, should not be sent to the depot until near the time of being put in the car; and some one should be appointed to take them in charge and see that they are put in the car. I am not sure that all the packages sent to the depot were put into the You mu t remember that there is a great crowd there at the time of loading up. The car containing fruits, vegetables, &c., should not be closed at all. Whoever accompanies the car should, by all means, go in it. It certainly is not the most comfortable birth, but the boxes should be kept in a right position. From Weldon I rode all the way in the car, and found great difficulty in preventing injury to many of the articles. There does not seem to be a good a carrying them through free of charge. On reaching Welthe conductor of the Petersburg road refused positive y to take the car. He said his orders were "peremptory," and he would not take it. You can imagine my situation.
After the officers of the W. & W. road and the Petersburg road came to their offices, I saw them, and they treated me with the greatest courtesy, and assured me that all they could do should be done. Mr. CAMPBEL's telegraphed Col. SANFORD, and he ordered that the car should come. All went on smoothly until I reached Richmond. I was told in Petersburg that I had nothing to do but to have my car at-tached to the Richmond train. They would unload my car that night, and then I could not get the things out until I went to the Government transportation agent to pay \$14. I am truly sorry to have to say these things, but duty compels me to do it. The responsibility must be placed where it belongs—upon the managers of the road. The managers of the N. C. depot relieved me of all trouble in delivering be had made many friends here, by whom he was highly the things. They furnished wagons and took them to the esteemed. He was, as stated by the Counier, very quiet depot and sent them to the several hospitals.

On leaving the depot in Wilmington, I was told that there was four times as much as had started before. At Leesburg and Magnolia, we received packages; but when we got to Warsaw there was almost enough to fill the car; and I was told that one wagen reached there just as we left. On reaching Faison's, there was another large instalment, and salong these some nire pigs, which we could not take.

The people of Mount Olive were out with most valuable

The people of Mount Olive were out with most valuable contributions—not a fourth of which could we take. It was truly affecting at Faison's and at Mount Olive, to hear the entreaties, "Ch, do take my box, my-barrel," &c.

I am afraid that some of the packages were not put on the car, as T could not have watched more diligently than I did. I shall truly regret if any failed to reach their destination. By 6 o'clock P. M., almost every package was distributed, and sent to the various regiments. Many of the friends were to offer, through the columns of your paper, their grateful accompled gement for the reception of several boxes, from home friends. I appeal to the people to continue to contrary to my order, at I now call on any who have

Scuthern cities. He was taken by a member of a Worfolk company, who was detached to take him to Bichmond.—
On the way to Bichmond Stewart becoming tired of his knapsack, which he was allowed to retain, determined to throw it aside. He did so, first taking therefrom a fine and highly polished daguerreotype. The Confederate requested to be shown the picture, which was readily granted by the Yankee; but imagine the astonishment of the Confederate when he beheld in the picture the exact counterpart of his cwn lamented betrothed. Upon questioning Stewart, he ascertained the actonishing fact that it was a picture of a Norfolk lady, and that while Stewart resided in Norfolk, his own mother was his landlady and himself his bedfellow.

CAMP OF THE 18TH REGIMENT N. C. T., NEAR RICHMOND. July 25th, 1862.

EDITORS JOURNAL-GENTLEMEN :-Inotice in your daily issue of the 19th, a communication from Liftington signed J. A. B., suggesting the name of Wm. S. Larkins, Esq., of Long Creek District, as a suitable person to represent New Hanover county in the House of Commons of the next Legis'ature. I concur with J. A. B. knowing Mr. Larkins to be a man of energy and ability knowing Mr. Larkins to be a man of energy and ability, and believe him to be in every way competent to fill the position. I feel justified in esserting that Hon. S. J. Person and William S. Larkins, Esq., will receive an almost unanimous support from the voters of New Hanover belonging to the 18th Regiment. Give us Eli W. Hall, Esq., in the Senate, Hon. S. J. Person and W. S. Larkins, Esq., in the Commons, and the voters of this Regiment will be satisfied in regard to the representations.

Respectfully.

M. C. R. G.

CAMP OF THE 18TH REG'T N. C. T.,

Near Richmond, July 25th, 1862.
At a meeting of Co. F, the following were reported

WHEREAS. It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our much esteemed friend and brother in arms, THOMAS M. SIMPSON, who died on the 21st instant, from the effects of a severe wound which he received in battle on the 27th June. Therefore, Resolved 1st. That by the death of Mr. Simpson our cause

has lost an ardent supporter, the community in which he lived an obliging neighbor, and his friends a kind and affectionate associate Resolved 2nd. That by his death the hearts of his comrades are filled with sorrow, and the loss of so good a sol-

Resolved 3d. That we tender our true and heart-felt symparhy to the bereaved family and numerous friends and re atives of the deceased. Resolved 4th. That the Secretary be instructed to transmit

a copy of these-resolutions and of this meeting to the family of the deceased and the Wilmington Journal, with the re nest that they be published.

C. W. BLAKE, Chai man. S. S. AVERITT, Secretary.

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND.

July —, 1862.

Alabamiau For the Journal.

MR. EDFTON :- Your correspondent, mistaken. I was not killed in the ergagement on the 1st. but on the contrary was only very slightly wounded. It is true that I fell, and I remained down about two hours from the effect of a shell that grazed my neck. I thank mounknown friend, and inform him and my other friends, if I bave

Most respectfully, B. W. COOK, JR., P. S. Alabamian will greatly oblige me by either publishing his name in the Journal or giving it to me in a private letter. Post Office, Richmond, Va.

B. W. C., Jr.

From the Knoxville Register.

Incidents of the Battle of Murfiersboro'-Capt Haney. As Col. Forrest's command were marching through Cannon county on their way to Murfreesboro', the citizens crowded the thoroughfares cheering our gal-

We have some splendid companies, Tucker's Marion everywhere were particularly enthusiastic. Some of ture of Sumter, which inaugurated this vindictive war; send him along, he is well known down here, and he can bands and fathers from the hands of the tyrant. One terly averged. The New Yorkers never speak of men were brought to this place to-day and sent forward | The result proved the truth of his words. The Caploaded with shocs, boots, Enfeld rifles, sale petre and a prisoners were confined—and that child's heart has tipet republic of the "United" States. * * *

house-hold root.

windows, balconies and verandas with every demonstrapostures of thankfulness to Heaven for the day of their of the whistling of balls and rain of lead, administering to the wants of our soldiers, filling their canteens with water, and their havereacks with an abundance of provisions. Unheeding the shots from the enemy's guns. they thought only of the comfort of their gallant champions. One lady received a ball through her dress, whilst another had her parasol shot from her hand, the ball passing within two inches of her jeweled fingers .-Tokens of such kind remembrance are heartily cher. Such beroism has never been known in the annals of

> A company of Federals were in possession of the Court House, and were shooting our soldiers in all di-Georgia) dismounted three of his companies and ordergallant style, rushing through the public square to the musketry. Conscious that the loss of life to our men would be terrible by attempting to pass up the stairway, the building was immediately set on fire, when the Yankees above bawled out lustily for quarters. The fire was extinguished, the whole company surrendered, and our imprisoned fellow-citizens were happily released. Old Capt. Haney was the first man to enter the Court House and to receive in his arms the liberated cap-

> Late in the day Col. Morrison was surprised to see the old hero rushing towards thim frantic with joy and exclaiming " Colonel; I'll be d-d if I haven't taken Gen. Crittenden and all his staff!" " You don't say so Captain," answered the Colonel. " If I haven't there's no h-Il!" exclaimed the old man, and pass d on

to new deeds of heroism and glory. Capt. Haney is near sixty years of age, and comuld not mands a company from Floyd and Polk counties in Georgia. His men love him as a lather. He is a great favorite with his entire regiment, and wherever he goes with his genial and benignant face, and his paternal fondness for the "boys" he is greeted with enthusiasm, and blessed with the heart offerings of those to whom be is so dear.

And he is but a type of a nation of such warriors.

THE U. S. ARMY .- The statistics of the United States army show that it is now composed of 75 cavalry regiments, of 71,536 men; 17 artillery regiments, 19,477 men; 604 inlantry regiments, of 508,745 men; also some batteries and detached companies, numbering 17,896 men; making a total of 616,474 men. With the new levy of 300,000, the army will number 917,000

Lost.-Gen. Stanewall Jackson is lost again. He keeps jamping about from one place to another, and, like the "Irishman's flea," when you put your finger upon him, "he aint there." The Rockingham Register says it is thought Gen. Pope is in search of him. We hope he may succeed in finding him, as his friends around here are anxious to hear from him .- Rich, Whig.

KEEN RETORT .- While the Yankee officers captured by Forrest at Murfreesboro', were passing Post Oak Springs, a lady of that village, at whom they stared rather impulently, sarcastically remarked that they were a good look. ing set of yankees. "Yes, madam." responded one of the captured officers, "and we all wish to marry."

"Well, sir," rejoined the lady, "when you have subjugated the South, or failing that, emigrated to Liberia, I will guarantee each of you a robust woolly-headed negrowife." The officer aimost blushed, but had nothing more say. - Knozville Register.

derers to come forward and I will repay them. am thus ready to repair all such injuries (if any) While I am thus ready to repair all such in I am equally determin

hat has ever blotted the book of history, the cance. Every such encounter must serve to deepen the animosity, to widen the impracticable gulf between the Northern and Southern sections of the late Ameri-

can Union. But what its bearing may be upon the fate of the second scaport of the Confederate States we cannot determine until we know its issue By our last accounts there had been an encounter on James Island between the attacking forces and the defenders of Charleston. James Is'and is a tongue of land, thickly covered with forest and brushwood, by gaining pos-session of which the Northern troops would be able to approach the city on the southwest side, on which we believe, its defences are very imperfect. In this first encounter the Confederates had brought together some 4,000 or 5,000 men, with three batterns of artillery. The Federals are said to have numbered about sixteen regiments, and they expected reinforcements. In attempting to enter the wooded country of the interior of the island, they seem to have been

driven back with some loss. Whether the city is unapproachable by the fleet and gunboats on account of the shallowness of the water of the inner bay, the Federals thems lves having done their best to make this approach difficult by sinking the "stone fleet" in the main channel some time sicce or whether Forts Samter and Moultrie, with the other sea defences, are so formidable as to be able to check the advance of the fleet- whatever be the reason, it is clear that Charleston cannot be expected to fall an easy prey to such a paval attack as that which at once placed the city of New Orleans in the power of its enemies. It is said that Beauregard has detached a force from his army for the defence of Charleston. We have no reliable evidence of this. Should it be true, so that the attacking army soutnumbered. he latter may be driven back to its ships, and the capture of Charleston be postponed for a while. We, however, think it more than probable that this heavily offending city -the head and front of secession-has, ere this, fallen into the

hands of the Northern army. The able mititary leaders of the Southern movement appear to have comprised, however reluctantly, in their programme, the gradual surrender of the whole of the no sooner enters into possession than he seconds, in a truculent and heedless manner, the plans of the South- tunes. ern chieftains. If to render reunion impossible and compromise hateful, to perpetuate secession, and erect a durable nationality on a basis of undying hatred of everything that is North, be the aim and purpose of the Confederates, then Davis and Beauregard second this purpose but weakly in comparison with Gen. But

ler and the Congress at Washington. The unmanly insult off-red to the women of New Orleans-an outrage which has earned for Butler the execration of every man and woman in Europe-has gained bim a notoriety which he must not mistake for fame, a tribute of groaning and hissing in an assembly of English youth, and certain fluttering comparisons with Haynan and Nana Sahib This disgusting proclamation, capped as it has been by such acts of unparalleled barbarity as the hanging of a poor man who pulled down a Federal flog, has settled the fate of New Orleans. There is an end of the Union forever in the

Crescent City. Towards the people of Charleston the people of New York feel far more vindictive than towards these poor balf-creoks of Louisiana. We may expect a pendant lant men with every demonstration of joy. The ladies ere long to the atrocities of Butler. The bloodless caphe cannot long survive. He is insensible and unable to and reinforcing Pope. This we think probable. If so Men of Winyah and Ward's Light Artillery can't be the citizens of Cannon had been arrested and were concapital of South Carolina. We fear they may be bitrleston without a tempest of big words as regard to our army at Richmond, which show us that hopes that you will hear good news from there in a few Haney, of the 1st Georgia Cavalry, and wringing her denunciations. The inhabitants of this unfortunate publicly on its arrival. I beg leave also to inform you days. The number of Yenks that came up to town hands implored him to bring her father back to her city, should it fall into the hands of the North, will have again. The old man turned to her with his whole soul to pass through a fire of persecution. Is it supposed as they are not furnished by the Government at all, or The Tubal Cain has been captured between Massau beaming in his face, and exclaimed, while the manly that the remnant will survive to be good and true citi- in insufficient quantities, or of inferior quality: zens of the American Union, which treats them in so paternal a manner? Such a victory of the North would be driving another nail into the coffin of the ex- brandy, lemons, wax, wine, &c.

To-day is the 4th of July. With the anniversary of American independence may be dated also the end of As our little army went dashing into Murfreesboro' the spring campaign which was intended to repair the awaking the echoes by the rattling of their horses hoofs fortunes of the shattered fabric which Washington and would answer admirably. We also need a so't pillow aroused from their slumbers, and rushed to their Charleston has fallen, or the siege has been raised. By under their wounded limbs. this time, in all probability, Richmond has been taken cannot much longer te delayed; but whatever bappens, deliverance. As the morning advanced and as the fight the end will be the same. The subjugation of the South to furnish better in time. was never farther off than now. It may be considered postponed sine die

> We present to our readers the spirited and encouraging address of Brigadier General M. L. Smith, com manding the forces at Vicksburg, Miss., read before them on the evening of the 12th instant. It will be seen that, with an apprecation of merit, wherever displayed, which is truly noble, he has singled out from spect, your obedient servant, the ranks several of the gallant men who had stood by their guns and their country, under the most galling fire of the enemy and in the darkest hour of their hope : Officers and Soldiess of Artillery and of the Third Brigade: The apparent pause in the operations of the enemy against this place affords an opportunity to publicly acknowledge the steady courage and admirable conduct ex-

hibited by one and all during the bombardment of the pas From below the enemy first appeared against you, de manding an unconditional surrender—an enemy who had successfully passed the forts guarding the approaches to New Orleans, and forced the submission of the city itself -an enemy having a naval force of some thirty-five yeasel armed with all the app lances of modern warfare, includ-ing the most formidable war steemers in the Federal Navy, besides numerous transports, having a large infantry force From the other direction soon came the pumerous fleet of gun boats that had successively passed Columbus 10. Fort Piliow and Memphis. Beleaguered as she has been, Vicksburg and her defences—the Gibraltar of Mississippi—yet stand intact and uninjured, and we believe

they will remain so. To face, undaunted, so numerous a foe, to endure, un flinchingingly, so fierce a bombardment, to return boldly and successfully so terrific a fire, has required that coo determined courage, that cheerful facing of danger, characteristic of the Confederate soldier on every field. Most of their guaboats have been much injured—two sloops of war crippled and driven out of fire, one in a sinking condition and a mortar boat now lies before you a wreck.

While I am happy in being able to speak thus of all both officers and soldiers, in the brigade, there occurred individual instances of heroism worthy of imitation, and deserving of special notice. The two most prominent are Sergeant William Boyle, Company I, and Private John Murray, Caper's Sattery, lst Louisiana Artiflery The first, acting as gunner during the fierce action of the 28th of June, had his right hand crushed by the fragment of a shell while stopping the vent of his piece, yet faithfully main-tained his position, not raising his wounded hand until all danger of a prema ure discharge had passed, thus preserving, by his coolness and bravery, the lives of his companions at the gun. The second, on the morning of the 28th day of June

when a ball became lodged in a rifle gun, and the cannon-iers were driven from the parapets by a shower of schrap-nel, mounted the parapet ALONE, and worked manfully to ram it home, regardless of the danger to which he was nomentarily exposed. Of others who are entitled to honorable mention for cool ness in danger, conspicuous courage under the same heavy fire, and constancy in the performance of duty, the follow-

ing names have been handed in by their commanding officers, viz: Acting Sergeant Major James M. Goddin, 8th Louisians

ist Sergeant D. W. Leach, 1st Louisiana Artillery. lst Sergeant Erne, Ist Louisiana Artillery.
lst Sergeant Erne, Ist Louisiana Artillery.
Sergeant Harrison, 1st Louisiana Artillery.
Sergeant Dionysious, 23d Regiment Louisiana Volunteers.
Corporal Adams, 8th Louisiana Artillery.
Acting Corporal Shropshire, 8th La., Artillery.
Private McSweegan, Moriarty,

Dowdell, McNeal, Bhm. The vigilant activity of the officers and men of Starke's Cavalry, led by their Colonel, is also acknowledged. To them belong the distinction of first successfully engaging the enemy.

The efficers, one and all of the entire comman

The efficers, one and all of the entire command, including the members of my Staff, and Dr. Blanton, Voluntee Surgeon, deserve and have my warmest thanks.

M. L. SMITH. Vicksburg, July 12th, 1862. Brig. Gen. Comma

The Rappshannock Line.

The news from this line of operations possesses no special feature of interest. The enemy have fallen back from Liberty Mills on the Madison county line, and formed a june-They are said to have sand in Careline and

from Mobile indicating a very important movement of the army at Tupelo. Our Government has wisely re-quested the press not to give publicity to the general movements of troops. With this request we have every disposition to comply; but there is no harm now to grow out of stating that the army at Tupelo has been divided—one portion going into West Tennesses and another to Richmond. We shall not state the movement that is contemplated by that portion of the army going into West Tepnessee, after it gets there, only, that a forward movement from there is to take place in the the right direction - one that will tell.

The troops going east will pass through here to-day and to-morrow.

The Yankees are re-inforcing McClellan to their at most ability, hence the necessity of our sending more troops there. It is supposed that Burnside's army is coming up on the south side of the James river, while McClellan moves up on the north side, in the second attempt, soon to be made, to take Richmond. When the water rates of that old broken down financial and political back-General Buroside-meet our Western boys on land, they will rue the day they ever attempted crush the rebellion.

Meantime Jack Morgan is raising an army in Kentucky in the rear of the enemy in Tennessee. Thus we expect to bag the whole Federal force in the Volunteer

The skies all around are brightening. Cheer up friends, the day of final triumph may not be far off.

Atlanta Confederacy, 27th inst.

GENERAL BEAUREFARD .- As many idle stories have peen going the round of the papers relative to General Beauregard's whereabouts and the cause of his absence from the army, we think it well to state that he is at present with his family at Bladon Springs, South Alabama. It will be recollected says the Richmond Examiner, that General Beauregard took the field in the Southwest when our fortunes in that quarter were at their darkest period. In the active campaign which ensned, and in the perfect organization of the immense army at Corinth, he performed labors which seriously affected his health, and rendered a period of rest and recaperation absolutely necessary. That he might enjoy the much-needed rest, he procured a relief from his con

mand for a few months We are pleased to add that the General's health is rapidly improving, and that he will very soon be able eaboard to the maval forces of the enemy. This enemy to return to his post. With his return to active service the country will feel renewed confidence in its for-

North Carolina Hospital in Richmond.

EDITORS EXPRESS :- Having received letters from different portions of the State, tendering aid to the Hospital and inquiring what articles were needed for the wounded, I have deemed it best to publish the subjoined letter which contains the information sought at length. On reference to the register of this hospital. it is found that since the recent engagements in the vicinity of Richmond, it has received 332 officers and soldiers, of whom 273 were North-Carolinians. It is not surprising, therefore, that the ladies of North-Carolina should feel especially desirous of contributing to the needs of this hospital, and be unwilling that others should longer perform a daty peculiarly their own.

Sincerely, your friend, O. F. MANSON. of North-Carolina

MOORE HOSPITAL, RICHMOND, Va, July 9, 1862. MRS. R. B. GILLIAM, President of the Ladies'

diers Aid Society, Oxtord, N. C. MADAM :- Your esteemed favor of the 7th inst., informing me that the Society over which you preside, ticles for wounded soldiers, and also inquiring in what

manner you could serve our wounded, is to hand. In reply I have to express my warmest thanks for that this hospital is in need of the following articles,

Chickens, eggs, butter, tea, vegetables, fruit, ice, coffee, milk, sweet and buttermilk, honey, sugar, soap, In regard to clothing, we are in need of cotton socks, shirts and under-pants, say 100 of each. We also would be very much pleased to receive 100

soft mattresses. Those made of shucks and cotton o'er the stony streets," the whole population were his friends founded in doubt and hope. By this time for the head of each wounded soldier and some to place A straw sack and straw pillow have only been furnished by the government, the demands upon which have

been so numerous and rapid that it is impossible for it The size of the mattresses should be 61/4 feet long,

3 feet wide and 2 inches in thickness. Towels are also needed, as well as bandages. The bandages should be 6 feet long, 3 inches wide without seam and rolled up as tightly as possible. They should he made of fine cotton shirting Ice could be packed in saw dust in barrels and could be entrusted to friends visiting the wounded and travell-

ing direct to Richmond. I have the honor to be, madam, with profound re

O. F. MANSON, Surgeon in charge. Patriotic Letter_Exalted Sentiments_Merited Con-

mendation Magoanimausly Bestowed_Our Army and our Government. The following is a copy of a letter addressed by that patriotic veteran in arms, Maj. Theo. H. Holmes, to his Excellency Gov. Clark. It is a model of magnatimity, patriotism and chivalry, doing equal credit to the head and heart of its distinguished author, and bestowing equally upon the government and the army—officers and

nen—the merited commendation which too many seek to commute for censure. We feel highly favored in being allowed to lay this admirable document before our readers, as well on account of its just commendation of the patriotism and zeal of Gov. Clark and the adminis tration of President Davis, as for the honor which such noble sentiments always reflect on their author. But we detain our readers from the letter : PETERSBURG, July 15, 1862. MY DEAB SiB: Your two very excellent and suggestive letters were received and referred to the War Department

for the information of the President. I need not tell vot views, which would have conferred on the soil of our be-loved State the brilliant reputation her troops have won in the battles around kichmond. But this great gratification is denied me; for having been called to another field of duty I shall relinquish the command of this Department to-

I beg, my dear sir, to thank you for the kind support you have extended to me in the exercise of this command, and most cordially to congratulate you on the great process of our troops. With forty regiments in Virginia, without the shadow of reproach on any, and the highest and most flattering commendation of all that had an opportunity to act, will always be to us and our children a source of the great est pride and gravification.

Let us go on then, and continue to extend to the wise and good men who control the destinies of our new Republic that noble and generous support which has always placed our State on an eminence that excites the admirat

our State on an eminence that excites the admiration of all who love her.

Would to God all our glory could have been attained without loss, and that our rejoicing had not been clouded by the death of some Colonels and great numbers of other field and company officers and gallant man. We have to mourn the very flower of our army. Stokes, Meares, Lee, Campbell are names we must cherish. They were my friends, and I should be recreant to the truth if I did not bear testimony to the chivalrous zeal and devoted, patriotism that characterized their lives.

I am sir.

With the most respectful consideration, TBEO. H. HOLMES. Wel need scarcely add that the foregoing letter was not intended for publication, as its manly but plaintive tone will readily show. It is but the secret ebulition of patriotic sympathy for a struggling country and slain friends, seeking alleviation through a secret channel, in a private heart of kindred sympathy. Hence there are no labored details, but few friends, and those only dearest to the affections, mentioned by name. It is, indeed, a model letter and ought to he filed in the archives of the State as an enduring monument to the fidelity of our State and national government, the daring courage and indomitable bravery of our gallant soldiers, and also of the purity of heart and nobleness of purpose which has distinguished the life and controls the actions of the gallant old soldier whose mind conceived, and whose hand committed to writing such noble sentiments.

We may as well state here that we learn that General Holmes has been transferred to an important comms of God will accompany him, preserving his life, giving victory to his army, and crowning with success all his efforts to secure the blassings of Peace and Independence for our struggling country.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY-EXCHANGE OF PRIS-

Cal. Fitzbugh Lee, of 1st Virginia Cavalry, to be Brig. sion. General of Cavalry; Col. Hays, of 11th Louisians egiment, to be Brigadier General. Brig. Gen. Wade Hampbeen assigned to the command of a Cavalry Brig-

A cartel for a general exchange of prisoners was signed

FROM THE WEST.

MOBILE, July 26th, 1862. he bridges to stop their advance.

A number of refugees are arriving here (Grenada,) from

FACTION BETWEEN YANKEE GENERALS.

Mobile, July 27th, 1862.

risoners, captured near Nashville. tion Forrest has burned three bridges over Mill Creek. the Nashville road, and had an engagement with a party aderals, killing ten, wounding fifteen, and capturing He was within three miles of Nashville. Great ex-

spatch from Jackson, Miss., July 26th, says that both Natchez vesterday evening. Thus ends a two confederate forces, both naval and military, sum up thirtythree. The damage done to the city amounts to from thirty

have thrown fifty thousand shells.

is 8 de of New Orleans.

A special disps chito the Mobile Tribune, dated Grenada, A special disps chito the Mobile Tribune, dated Grenada, tained and applauded by the community.

Miss., July 26th, states that the Leuisville Journal says that

Raleigi Standard. the Federal Government does not take speedy action hicty housand men cannot hold Kentucky.

Brownlow writes to Washington that he fears Kentucky will soon be occupied by the rebels.

A Washington dispatch dated July 20th, to the Chicago tibune, says that McClellan is greatly dissatisfied at Falleck's being put over him, and that no good feeling exists between him and Pope.

EN. HALLECK COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE YANKEE ARMY -GEN. POPE'S ORDER. FICHMOND VA, July 28th, 1862.

ces of the United States.

Gen. Pope has issued an order requiring the arrest of all tale citizens within reach of his army in Virginia, and reuiring them to take the oath of allegiance or be removed beyond the Federal lines. This order has produced much xcitement in Fredericksburg, and numbers of the citizens

ATER FROM THE NORTH .- DEATH OF MARTIN VAN BUREN. &c.

RICHMOND, VA., July 28th, 1862. The New York Herald, of 24th inst., says that Seward has breatened to retire from the Cabinet. He objects to the adical policy hastily forced upon Lincoln by the confiscaon and militia bills of the late Congress.

The Times says that the report is unfounded. Fx-President Martin Van Buren died at Lindenwold on the

Gen. Halleck has gone to Fortress Monroe to have a personal consultation with Gon. McClellan.

afternoon London exchange sold at 1284 a 129. Flour eclined 10 to 20 cents per lb.

om Kentucky and Ohio, had their influence on the market [SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, VA., July 28th, 1862.

The steamship Etna has arrived off Cape Race, with Liv eropol dates to the 17th inst.

The fighting before Richmond is largely canvassed. The there are good evidences in the North that the beginning of the end is not far off. In another article, it denounces The Morning Post says that affairs approach a crisis, and

that neutrals cannot much longer remain passive spectators. t points to the past policy of England in recognizing successful opposition, and says that if the North would take the initiative, and sail with a current which it cannot stem, neutral States might be saved the disagreeable necessity of discharging a most disagreeab e duty. Lord Palmerston, in a speech before the volunteers-

spoke impressively, and some say significantly, of the importance of maiataining the efficiency of their movements The Cotton market was buoyant, and prices were I to Advices from Manchester are favorable, cotton goods and

yarns being firmer, with an advancing tendency in prices. Consols closed at 92% for money.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 29th, 1862. The opinion gains ground that McClellan is gradually evacuating Berkely, and reinforcing Pope. No news here

CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH STEAMER TUBAL CAIN, &c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 24th. 1862. Four of the crew of the British Steamer Tubal Cain ar of last Wednesday. It is one of the million of Hol-rived here to-day. The Steamer left Nassau on Sunday den's falsehoods, unless Capt. B. is deceiving the peo crui-er, which was rapidly gaining on her when these four men including the pilot, less her in an open boat to escape ceive the vote of all the old parties in the county. capture. While they were still in sight the Yankee cruiser had got within gun shot of the Tubal Cain, and they have no doubt that she was captured.

The Tubal Cain was an iron screw steamer of five hundred tons burthen, and had a cargo of general merchandize, including a few cases of arms.

The French war steamer Renaudin left the harbor to-day, carrying off the French Consul, M. D. Saint Andre and lady, Who go on a visit of a few months to the North.

FEDERAL GUN-BOATS REPULSED ON THE GEORGIA

COAST. AUGUSTA, GA., July 30th, 1862.

The Savannah papers of this morning state that four or ave Federal gun-boats attacked our battery at Genesis Point on Great Ogechee river, on yesterday morning. The gunboats were repulsed. No loss on our side. The quarters in the battery were damaged by the enemy's shot and shell.

ELISSON's MILLS .- " Personne." correspondent of the Charleston Courier, given the following description of

this noted locality : . Ellison's Mill derives its name from a small woode Enison's mill derives its name from a small wooden establishment located upon the banks of Beaver Dam Creek, a stream varying at this point from a width of fifteen to thirty or forty feet. The approach to it from Mechanicaville is by a perfectly straight road, down which swept the missiles of the enemy in deadly profu-

The country on either side is a succession of corp and wheat fields, with a skirt of woods in the rear-or towards the village. As you near Beaver Dam Creek, you descend to a road which turns abruptly to the right and left, and runs along the edge of the bluff. And e 22d inst. by Major Generals John A. Dix and D. H. Yankees. In front of the road all the trees and bushes have been cut away and felled, in almost impassible masses along its edge. These were evidently intended a special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Grenada, Miss., to remain as long under fire as possible. Beyond this 25th, states that the enemy on yesterday advanced to abattis was an open awamp, eighty or a bundred yards Water, which place is twenty miles west of Senatoba, wide, in which men or beasts mire to the waist. On the oth a force of artillery, cavalry and infantry, estimated at other side runs the creek, which is at least four and a se hundred to one thousand strong. A skirmish en. half or five feet in depth, and on the solid ground which and, with small less, our pickets falling book and burning immediately succeeds, is another line of abattis, which covers the steep side of a high hill.

Connecting the elevated ground on this and the opposite side of the stream with its diabolic surroundings, is a narrow road little better than a bridge-crossing FROM CHATTANOOGA-FORREST APPROACHING which you see still more of the formidable preparations NASHVILLE-THE FEDERAL FLEET LEFT VICKS- of the enemy. An earthwork, with embrasures for sev-FROM KENTUCKY-REPORTED DISSATIS eral guns, is just at the end, where a man might point a Ohio railroad. cannon with his eves shut, and be sure of scores of victims at every shot. Two immense bills rise on either Mississippi river, and the expulsion of the Federal A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated side of the road, along whose crests runs a line of entroops from Tennessee and Kentucky. When these obtrancera, July 26th, says that Col. Lawton, of the Geor. trenchments, in which the enemy, standing upright, jects had been accomplished, the Lee and Beauregard patternoise, vary to-day with three Yankes Lieutenants presented only their heads as a target to our file. In the rear, and at stated intervals, were fortifications, from 5. To make which the artillery rang out their death knells, and their base of operations and frontier line, and to transfer slaughtered by scores our ga lant boys.

Robert W. Seawell, Esq., of this City, while on his that city, the "liberation" of Baltimore, and the inadles made his progress a grand evation along the entire way from Mr. Lovejoy's to his residence, on Tuesday vasion of the North at the three points named above have abandoned Vicksburg, the lower fleet having property of Dr. F. J. Haywood, who was driving a our cities fully five hundred thousand troops. cart into town containing bacon, &c. Mr. Seawell arseige; during which all the casualties among the when he stealthly drew a knife and aimed a blow with to be afterwards mounted with heavy gues of long sequently ascertained, had runaway from that place to forty thousand dollars, to accomplish which the Federals hold of a rock, with which be dealt Mr. S. a severe to place. Several of these batteries are already in the them, and during the night about one hundred other The contents of the captured letter bag admit their wounds on the boy which disabled him. The boy made James river, where they are completely concealed by direction of Norfolk. A few days before this occurrence that they have been they are completely concealed by direction of Norfolk. A few days before this occurrence that they have the have they have the have they have the have they have they have they have they have they have the The Federals are threatening Camp Moore, eighty miles tunate escape for Mr. Seawell. He was simply per- them, who have instructions, also, not to show them- Williams, secreted himself, in company with several forming his duty as a magistrate and citizen, and if he had killed the boy on the spot, he would have been sus-

> How Long, OH CATALINE.—The steamer British Queen, Capt. Harrison, arrived at 5 o'clock on Thursday moraing, 26th, with the British and American mails, the former to the 7th inst., the latter to the 21st.

The merchandize brought from England to New York by the steamer China for Nussau, was detained by the authorities of New York, in consequence of a most outrage us and unheard-of demand being made of goods should be sold to the Confederate States! Our isted in June, 1861, they believe that we never again thither, it is thought that the country will be entirely merchants are highly indignant at this hindrance of can invade that State. Its capabilities for defence are drained of its slave population in a short time. commerce, which will result in heavy pecuniary losses superb; indeed, unequalled anywhere. And if, on the tain summer clothing, in great demand at present.

> to this place, and the amount of the bond required by the American authorities from Mr. Cunard was about We hear, too, that almost all the passengers who

go a most humiliating search!

How long is this state of affairs to continue?

The Northern people begin to understand the damage they have done their cause and the aid they have given ours, by their malignant course towards us. Thurlow Weed's paper, the Albany Journal; says:

"In anticipating and in attempting to force "events," instead of awaiting their developement, the best hopes in New York, on the 24th gold declined two per cent., and highest prospects of the Union have been thwarted osing at 117. Foreign exchange is much unsettled. In The more than incendiary, the scarcely less than infernal spirit represented by Mr. Samner in the Senate, Wendell Phillips in the forum, and the "Tribune" of the press, has united the Southern people, and now dollars in gold from California, and two millions by express threatens to divide the North. The speeches, lectures month they will have driven them entirely from the Peand fulminations from these sources have been used by ninsula. secession leaders and journa's to aggravate and intensity Southern hostility. Instead of having, as would long LATER FROM EUROPE-THE LONDON PRESS ON since have been developed, powerful minorities of Union THE BATTLES EFFORE RICHMOND-THE MAR- men in the insurgent States, we now see men, women and children banded together against us, fighting, as they believe, for all that is hallowed by domestic relations and social ties. The real character of the rebellion, in the eyes of its victims, has thus been changed The ambitious, wicked, fratricidal leaders-Davis, Sliondon Times is particularly bitter and sarcastic, and treats | dell, Toombs, Mason, &c., &c -enjoy the advantage of the matter as a decided Confederate victory. It thinks that a changed issue, in which their great crime is merged." And yet, with their eyes open, the party to which Weed belongs has just added additional fuel to the flame the insolence of Butler in his intercourse with the Foreign of Southern indignation, by passing a barbarous and villainous robbery-bill! Surely, like a moccasin in the dog-days, they are blinded by their venom.

FUNNY.-We heard some amusing discussions last Monday evening, at Goldsboro', between the Holdenites and the Confederates. Some of our respectable and and the brave boys could not think of returning without respected friends, who are refugees from Newbern, are pretty strong Vance men, "for party purposes," but the way they curse Holden is a caution to sinners. The Confederates charged that the Rolling Machine is Well, that Holden is Vance's mouth-piece, and the Rolling Machine his organ, our Newbern friends can't reasonably deny. Holden claims the right to kill and and Holden is his executioner .- State Journal.

GREENE COUNTY .- Capt. H. H. Best is the Conser vative candidate for the Commons in Greene. His election is considered certain. He will make an excellent representative.

So says the Standard-the old " Rolling Machine evening, and was chased on Thursday by a fast Yankee ple, and we believe him to be incapable of that. Capt.

Cruiser, which was rapidly gaining on her when these four.

B. is the compromise candidate in Greene, and will re-State Journal.

From the Charleston Courier.

An echo in one of the ruined buildings near the West swers to a series of questions as follows:

1. What caused this martial reign of terror

2. Who are our legislative thinkers?

3. What are the Governor's dry nurses?

4. And what are we the muzzled-masses?

5. But can't we kick and break the bridle

6. Can't Liberty be still defended?

7. Thus harnessed in the Despot a Can nought be done to get away?

Sweet Echo, tell me that I pray—

Bray 7. Thus harnessed in the Despot's dray,

least benefit to him. It is clear, therefore, that as being as Dick Government is withdrawing troops from McCiellan's tween Nashville and New Orleans, he will not hesitate tween Nashville and New Orleans, he will not hesitate tween Nashville and New Orleans, he will not hesitate tween Nashville and New Orleans, he will not hesitate tween Nashville and New Orleans, he will not hesitate tween Nashville and New Orleans, he will not hesitate tween Nashville and New Orleans, he will not hesitate tween Nashville and New Orleans, he will not hesitate tween Nashville and New Orleans, he will not hesitate tween Nashville and New Orleans, he will not hesitate tween Nashville and New Orleans, he will not hesitate tween Nashville and New Orleans, he will not hesitate that it was quite amusing and the informant states that it was quite amusing to about a morning. I am sorry to say I think the collect of this read tween Nashville and New Orleans, he will not hesitate tween Nashville and New Orleans, he will not hesitate the informant states that it was quite amusing imported to Dick and the information of the winners of Civilization or humanity.

There was a day who the soons of God presented the onsideration of some two hundred steam and sailing craft. Steam was crowded on gunboats and transports, and the imits of civilization or humanity. There was a day who the soons of God presented the onsideration of the sailing craft were quickly towed out of the reach of the sailing craft were quickly towed out of the reach of the sailing craft were quickly towed out of the reach of the sailing craft were quickly towed out of the reach of the sailing craft were quickly towed out of the reach of the sailing craft were quickly towed out of the reach of the sailing craft were quickly towed out of the reach of the sailing craft were quickly towed out of the reach of the sailing craft were quickly towed out of the reach of the sailing craft were quickly towed out of the reach of the sailing craft were quickly towed out of the reach of the

The Baltimore correspondent of the Herald gives the and commanded by Captain John A. Jones, of New "full particulars" of a recent council of war among the York. She was 163 tons burthen, loaded with corn Southern Generals at Richmond, at which the following and provisions, and valued at \$8,000, exclusive of car-

It was unanimously agreed not only that it would not do to lose any more territory, but also that what has been lost must be regained. The results of the defensive policy, which has heretofore been the policy of the South, were not regarded as satisfactory, and its abandoument was strongly urged. Both Gen. Beauregard and Ges. Lee endeavored to demonstrate the loss but a gunboat was near them also. Between the loss but a gunboat was near them also. Between the loss but a gunboat was near them also. Pennsylvania; from Louisville and Cincinnati into In- small to venture in their midst. diana and Ohio, and from Paducab and Cairo into Illi- The light from the burning vessel reflected brightly nois. It was not certainly known whether the "inva- on the north bank of the James, and for miles and miles sion" plank of the platform had been accepted or not. the tents of the Federal army were distinctly visible. It was strenuously opposed by Jeff. Davis and one or

only as temporary obstructions, and to compel cur troops two of the Generals; but a large majority of them were in favor of it. It is known, however, that the following operations were agreed on, as forming parts of the summer campaign : 1. The immediate obstruction of the James river, so as to make it impossible for McClellan to use it as a

means for communicating with the Government, and for the transportation of reinforcements and army sup-2. The reoccupation of Williamsburg, Yorktown, and the entire Peninsula. 3. The recovery of the whole of the territory of

Virginia, and the repossession of the Baltimore and 4. The recovery of New Orleans, Memphis, and the

5. To make the Potomac and Ohio rivers at once

the seat of war from Virginia to Maryland. 6. To hurl upon Washington, from Richmond, Serious Conflict with a Slave.—We learn that column of two hundred thousand troops; the capture of morning last about two o'clock, met in the street near By becoming in turn the invaders, they hope to make Mr. John Hutchin's, a negro boy named Logan, the it necessary for us to keep at home for the defence of since, informs us that on Sunday, the 20th inst., a par-

wounds are severe, and may prove fatal. It was a for- also, complete conc alment to the men who work on and a young man from Pasquotank county, nam d Job

Mr. Cunard to sign a heavy bond that none of the quo ante bellum, or even the state of affairs as they ex- strong guerrilla parties are immediately formed and sent to them, as most of the packages, we are informed, concompelled to begin the campaign over again at Manus-About 600 packages were on freight from England sas and Romney on the North, and Fortress Monroe on the south-ast, the rebel leaders expect that we will find the road to Richmond still less practicable in the fall oners, who gave themselves up before Richmond, who

than we found it in the spring. Such is their rather extensive programme for the 6th N. C.; Hugh A. Morgan, 6th N. C; J. R. Saunwent from this city to New York in the British Queen summer campaign. The means at their command for ders, 2d Fla.; John S. Moore, 1st Geo.; Timothy M. lest trip (except T. Darling, Esq..) were ordered to di- its execution are rather inadequate, but they count upon vest themselves of their apparel, that they might under-the active assistance of both England and France.— Both of these nations, they think, will recognize their independence, and their vessels, breaking the blockade, take their cotton and sugar away and bring them arms and ammunition in return. They have now in arms 500,000 troops, distributed as follows:

Central Virginia...... 40,000 Charleston..... Sovannah.... 60 000 regard's late army. Vicksburg West of the Mississippi rive..... 40 000 Knoxville....

rebels at Richmond are confident that by the end of this serving as barnacks for the enemy.

From the Petersburg Express, July 23th. Dating Feat-Burning of a Federal Vessel. On Friday last some half dozen men attached to the Prince George Cavalry, conceived the idea of destroying one or more of the Federal vessels, which for several days past have literally covered the surface of the river in front of Gen. McClellan's camp. Having pro- There are but four regiment there. cured a boat, (the largest accessible.) Corporal Cooke, Thos. Martin, William Daniel, Alexander Dimity and William Williams, embarked from Coggins' Point about one o'clock Saturday morning, and pulled off quietly for a very fine looking schooner of 163 tons burthen, lying in the stream some half a mile from the Southern shore As they neared the vessel, a small dog on board discovered their movement and commenced barking furiously. Two gunboats were lying but a few hundred yards distant, and many steamers and sail vessels in close proximity, but the enterprise had been undertaken, accomplishing their obj ct. Making fast to the vessel, they indeavored to seize the dog, and stop his mouth by sending him to the bottom, but the animal would not allow a stranger's hand to be placed upon him.-Vance's organ; but this the quondam Newbernians de- His barking had now aroused the Captain nounce and repudiate. They swear Holden is killing of the vessel, who came upon deck, and de-Vance, and if they thought Vance affiliated with Hol-sired to know the cause of the untimely visit. He was den, they would not vote for him " to save his life." answered by Martin, who quickly sprang to the deck of the schooner, and informed the Captain that he had come at the bidding of Gen. McClellan, to effect his arrest. The Captain expressed great surprise, declared make alive. He tried to kill Vance in 1859, and he is his innocence of crime, and wished to know what were now trying to make him alive in 1862 Vance is dead the charges against him. He was told by Martin that he was not there to decide upon his guilt or innocence. nor to prefer charges of any sort, but to effect his arrest as Gen. McClellan had ordered. The Captain thin consented to submit, and manifesting no disposition to resist, was allowed to get into the boat untied In the meantime the other five soldiers had reached the deck of the vessel, and gone into the cabin. Here they found a straw bed, which was ripped open, set on fire, and the cabin door closed. The party speedily disembarked, leaving the crew behind, who, it is supposed, escaped on the small boat belonging to the schooner. They were not taken because the boat used by the boarding party, had a hole near its top, and could carry but seven men As the surprise party pulled off for the Southern shore, the Captain of the schooner had his suspicions aroused as to the arrest having been made by order of McClellan, and remarked to his captors that the General's Headquarters were not on that side of the river .end of Broad street, a few nights ago, gave distinct an- He was told to "hold his peace;" that his captors knew what they were about; that they had changed their mind; and intended taking him to a Confederate, instead of a Federal General. The Captain now became greatly alarmed, and besought the clemency of his captor's, stating with tears in his eyes, that he had a wife and children in New York, who would be not only deeply distressed at his loss, but greatly impoverished His fears were quieted by the assurance that he would) not be harmed, but that as he was a subject of the Lincoln Government, he must consider his capture as entirely legitimate, and himself a prisoner of war.

Upon reaching the shore the Captain declared that had he seen his captors approach from the Southern bank, the ruse adopted would not have availed, for he

The schooner was nearly new, called the Lonisa River: programme was determined upon :

go. Capt. Jones was brought to Petersburg Saturday

It was unanimously agreed not only that it would not

lessibility of an invasion of the North at three different destroyed vessel and the Berkeley shore the water was points-namely, from Cumberland or Williamsport into studded with vessels, but the Confederate force was too

The Fleet in James River. Clellan's camp by a balf-dczen of the Prince George Cavalry on Saturday morning last, has caused more watchfulness and circumspection among the Federal craft. On Sunday and yesterday, all the vessels lay as close into the Berkeley shore as it was possible to get them, and such of the enemy's gunboats as are visible, occupy positions protecting the unarmed craft. They

are locking the stable door after the horse is gone. Observations made yesterday, created the impression that McClellan is either advancing his forces into the interior, or he is evacuating the position at present held by him. From certain movements on the river the general belief is that, he is gradually and stealthily evacuating. Not one half the tents and other appurtenances of camp life are now discernible, that were three weeks ago. It is also a noticeable fact, that on some evenings when the vessels are counted, they number greatly more than they do the next morning when another count is made. They are proverbially a wily and a cunning people, and our Generals will have to keep their eyes wide open by day and by night, to be fully apprised of their movements.

Petersburg Ixpress, 29th inst. Yankee Depredations in Eastern North Carolina. A gentleman who left South Mills, N. C., a few days ty of some fitty Yankers visited that neighborhood The plan adopted for the obstruction of the James coming from Norfolk, and having with them half a rested the boy and was carrying him to the guard house, river was by the secret erection of permanent batteries, dezen pegro men in arms. These pegroes, it was subit at his throat. Mr. Seawell then drew his knife, when range, and by the use at present of batteries of light ar- some ten days previous, and had now come back after a desperate conflict ensued. The boy managed to get tillery, mostly rifled guns, that can be moved from place their wives and children. They succeeded in obtaining blow on his head, but he kept his feet, and inflicted course of erection at various commanding points on the negroes joined the party, when they marched off in the latter pass the men at work on the batteries suspend negroes made their appearance, armed with pistols and their labor if there is any danger of their being either cudgels, and, discovering Mr. W.'s place of concealseen or heard. When all the batteries are completed ment, one of them fired and shot him through the lemothe trees and bushes in front of them will be cut down, ral artery. Before falling he discharged both barrels of and the river will be found to be closed. It will be re- his gun, when the negroes fled. Mr. W. was taken by membered that it was in this way that the batte- his associates to the hotel, where he died before a phyries on the Potomac river were erected last summer. sician could reach him. On the succeeding day a negro The importance of Virginia to the rebels has been man was brought back by a gentleman who found him forcibly demonstrated by the events of the spring cam- on the road with a severe, and probably fatal, gunshot paign, and hence the streamons efforts which they will wound through the abdomen. The stampede of negroes make to regain it. If they can restore there the statu from Eastern North Carolina is so great that unless

> Rich. Dispatch. From the N. Y. Tribune, July 23.

The following are the names of the Confederate pris have taken the oath of allegiance : Henry W. Thomas,

MAINE. The Portland Press says: "We now have forming otherwise drafting will be resorted to."

FROM SCUTH CAROLINA.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 13, 1862. All is quiet here, with the exception of an occasional d monstration on the part of our gunboats beyond Beaufort, just by way of showing the enemy that we are alive and vigilant. On the morning of the 10th they went up the river, partially circumnavigating Beaufort Island, and succeed d in burning several buts

with four others detached from Gen. Wright, are now on their way to Fortress Monroe, The editorial suggestions of the New York Times

capture Savannah, are absurd He has enough troops to hold Hitton Head and Beaufort Islands against any force the enemy can bring against it; no more. Edisto Island will be evacuated by General Wright

in a few days, just as soon as transports are obtainable. tend to your comfort, and the protection of those bereft The Lincoln, Illinois, Sun says:

"A car load of contrabands passed through Lincoln on Monday lest, who were willing to work for ten cents a day and board. What chances have the poor of Illinois to make a living when placed in competition with

FROM GEN. BRAGG'S ARMY.-We understand that lines," may have them taken care of for him. One division of the army has been ordered Eastward, and may be expected here within a day or two.

Mobile Advertiser and Register, July 25. We would, then, once more raise our voice against

cholera; while the youth and strength of the country are being hurried to the common frontier in preparation for a new feast of blood in the autumn; while the North is burdening itself with a debt concerning which even its rulers fear to speak plainly, and while the great staples of the South are being given to the flam s, we would ask the Federals, with whom the whole matter really rests, where is their conscience, where is their submission to a rule that the latter detest.

ing in the Ithaca (New York) Citizen: From Secretary Seward.

Faithfully yours, WM. H. SEWARD. Hon. CHARLES COOK.

From the Hon. Mr. Diven, M. C. Don't say can't. Don't say we must resort to drafting. We have not time to draft. We must end this war soon or fight the world. We can end it now. We can't fight the world successfully; you know we can't. But as I am to see you soon. no more now.

In haste, yours, A. S. DIVEN. Hon. CHARLES COOK.

The burning of a Federal transport in front of Me-

CONFEDERATES WHO GAVE THEMSELVES UP. ley, 26th Va.

Gen. Stevens' Brigade, comprising six regiments

thieving, runaway negroes at ten cents per day?"

The London Times, of July 3rd, in an article on American affairs, says: the indefinite prosecution of this horrible war. While the scorching sun is filling the camps with fever and

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—We find the follow-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Washington, July 6, 1862. My Dear Cook :- You must help Diven and Van Valkenburg raise men. All is well if we instantly show our strength. I send him (Diven) home for that

Dear Sir :- I shall be with you in a day or two.-

Can nought be done to get away?

Sweet Echo, tell me that I pray—
Bray.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK LINES.—The Central cars came through without interruption yesterday, and we could hear nothing to confirm the report, so industriously circuited on Sanday, that the Yankees were threatening another demonstration upon the road. Passengers another demonstration upon the road. Passengers another demonstration upon the road. Passengers and or boys had made up their minds that the vessel to the shore, not a ray of light, save the lamp in the rigging, was to be seen, and our boys had made up their minds that the vessel would not have availed, for he had arms aboard, (Enfield Rifes) and would have only surrendered with his life.

The oracular ambiguity of this last answer deterred me from asking any more questions. QUERIST.

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In the passage from the vessel to the shore, not a ray of light, save the lamp in the rigging, was to be seen, and our boys had made up their minds that the arrest of the Captain was the only result of their enterprise. But they are added the box on had of some principle

ELICTION NOTICES. FOR GOVERNOR.

OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

ELECTION 8 VENTH OF AUGUST. FOR THE LEGISLATURE

NEW HANOVER COUNTY. POR THE SENATE,

ELI W. HALL, FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUDGE S. J. PERSON.

WE are authorized to announce the name of J. P. FUL-LER as a candidate to represent the County of Robeson in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

DR. JOHN R. HAWES.

MANY FRIENDS. 270349-te

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY. FELLOW CITIZENS :- I take this method of announ ing to you that I am a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Duplin and respectfully ask your support for the same .--Should you favor me with an election I can only promise to use my best efforts in the proper discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. JOHN C. MCMILLAN. Camp near Richmond, Va., July 6th, 862. 255246te*

BY request of my friends, bo h in Duplin and in camp, I have consented to become a candidate to represent Duplin county in the coming Legislature, in the House of Com mons. If I am so fortunate as to be elected, I shall do all in my power to advance the interest of my county and the interest of my State. L. W. HODGES. Warsaw, July 12th, 1862. 259&47-te* FMITHVILLE, June 30th, 1862.

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C. FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS :- In obedience to the confidence which I have heretofore had, I do not feel at iberty to wi hdraw myself from your services; and should you in your wisdom cast a majority of your votes for me. and again make me your Representative, I shall, God sustaining me, endeavor to serve you in such a way as well be acceptable to my county and countrymen. In conclusion, allow me to return you collectively and individually, wheth er at home or in the tented field, my heartfielt thanks for the liberal support you gave me two years ago.

July 2, 1862-45 v261-te. JAMES G. BRANCH. At the solicitation of many friends, ALEXANDER S. KEMP has consented to become a candi are to represent the District of Biaden, Brunswick and Columbus, in the next Senate of the Legislature of North Carolina.

MANY VOTERS.

We are requested to announce Mr. James I. McDU-GALD, as a cand date to represent the county of Bleden in in the next House of Commons of the Legislature of North Carolina. We'are also requested to state, that Mr. McDugald has issued a Circular, which will explain his position on the

July 23, 1892.

questions of the day July 23d, 1862. 267&49-te* To the Voters of the Senatorial District composed of to represent this District in the next Legislature. Should in our midst a regiment, the 17th, which will read z- you honor me with an election, I can only promise to make vous in this city. Gov. Washburn is in earnest. He son an independent, careful and fai hful representative, on has declared that the 16th, 17th, and 18 h regiments all occasions to be found in my place, and to be carefully must be filled to the full standard within fifteen days- and faithfully guarding your interest and the interest of the District. To the soldiers of this District who are away from your homes, who have gone forth to give your west heart's blood to maintain our independence, and protect our homes; to you I promise, whatever will tend to your comfort, happiness or interest shall receive my whole attention, and it by my votes your condition can be bettered

m any way, it shall be done. As I have getther the time nor inclination to casvavs the District, I leave it to the voers to decide as they may think best. THO. J. JONES. Yours truly,

June 25th. 244 \$ 44-te. FORT CASWELL, July 19th. 1962. TO THE VOTERS OF COLUMBUS COUNTY. By the solicitations of a number of my friends, both in camp and in the country, I have consented to become a canthat Gen. Hunter might, could, and should attack and didate again for a seat in the next Legislature of North Carolina, in the House of Commons. To those who are in camp, as well as myself, braving all the privations of life. and who have placed yourselves as targets for the defense of your country, to you I promise, if elected, whatever will ones you have left at home, to use all possible efforts to se-

N. L. WILLIAMSON. [266 48-2w*] TO THE VOTERS OF SAMPSON COUNTY. I REG LEAVE to announce my name before you as a candidate to represent this County in the next General Assem ly of the State in the Senate. It would afford me very great pleasure to meet with you at the different precincts; but having canvassed the County two years ago, and owing for the past few days an unusual activity has been obser- to the peculiar circumstances under which I am placed by ved at Tupelo. From what we are told, we infer that the present melancholy condition of our country, attending before long "the man who can't take care of his own professionally upon the sick and wounded soldiers daily returning to their homes from the late Richmond batiles, I am fully conscious that I can accomplish more good by remaining at home. (at least for a time.) adminis ering to the wants of the sick and suffering. Should you tavor me with

> a faithful representative of the people. Respectfully, &c., C. T. MURPHY. 262-48-te* July 17, 1562. WE are authorized to announce THOS. H. HOLMES, Esq., as a candidate to represent Sampson county in the house of Commons of the next General Assembly of North

July 18, 1862-263-te

an election, I shall endeavor to perform my whole duty as

TO THE VOTERS OF SAMPSON COUNTY. WILLIAM KIRBY announces himself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature .-In so doing he takes occasion to say, that having represent-They are in arms to enforce on men of their own blood | ed the county once before in that capacity, he feels that he is no stranger to either the people of Sampson or to their wants, and will, if he is elected, endeavor to promote the best interests of his County. Through the many solicitations from d fferent portions of the County he has been induced to put himself before the people, and he earnestly solicits their votes at the ensuing election. To the soldiers in camp he would say that, baving shared their toils for some time past as a co-laborer in the great cause, he feels that he is acquainted with their wants, and pledges himself

that, if elected, their interests shall not be forgotten. July 26th, 1862. TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C. GENTLEMEN, the time is not far distant when you have o elect some man to serve you as your next Sheriff .-Through the solicitation of a number of my friends, I have consented to offer myself as a candidate for that office, if I should be your choice, I will serve you to the best of my JACOB WELLS, JR. ability.

July 2d, 1862 TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY. I am again a Candidate for re-election to- the office of Sheriff of your County. In the various duties of the office, since I have held it, I have at least done my best to be faith-

ful and punctual, and hope, that at the ensuing election

[257-te]

both in the Camp and County, the very liberal vote which I have so gratefully received heretofore may not be diminished.

THOMAS J. CARB.

June 17th, 1862.

237445-ta* ROBESON COURTY SHERIFF. Capt. WM. S. NORMENT, late of the 18th Regt N. C. T., is now the only known candidate for Sheriff of Robeson. The others, with Mr. D. McKeithan, having declined. The Captain is now in the field, and we know of no other candidate in opposition to Mr. King.

July 26, 1862. I announce myself a candidate for Sheriff of Sampe nanty, and if elected will use every effort to discharge the duties of the office. The suffrages of my friends, both at bome and is camp, are respectfully solicited.

OF TEW HANOVER COUNTY I take this method of returning to you my thanks for the very liberal support you have heretofore given me for the office of Sheriff of your county, and hope that I have steen the lat Thursday in August next, pledging myself, if elec-ted, to discharge the duties to the best of my ability.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED to announce JOHN D. STAN-FORD, Req , of Dupils county, as a candidate for re-elecone in the next Legislature of July 10, 1862-46-to*

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY of ORSLOW: At the solicitation of many friends to become a candidate for the Legislature, I beg to announce myself a candidate for the lower branch of that honorable body, and earnestly solicit your votes at the ensuing election in August next. C. HUGGINA.

July 18th, 1862. NUTICE.

To the Voters of New Hanover County : THEOUGH THE SOLICITATION OF MANY PPIRNDS I have consented to become a candidate for the Sheriffalty. therefore solicit the votes of my brother soldiers in the d ferent camps, and the citizens generally Fhould I be elected I will discharge the duties of that office to the best of my skill and ability. BUFUS W. COLLINS. Light House Battery, July 22d 1862. 266-1t-43 2t

MARRIED. On the 23d inst., by F. Galloway, Feq. Mr. WILLIAM PHELPS, of the Coast Guard, to Miss MARY W. ARNOLD, all of Brunswick county, N. C.

On Topsail Sound, on the 25th inst., JAMES N. FIDBURY, of Company G. 19th Regt. N. C. Troops, aged 18 years 1 mouth and 4 days, son of Woodman and Nancy Fidbury.

In the above announcement we record the departure of another brave and patriotic spirit that has winged its fight from time to eternity; leaving our cause to meurn the loss of one of its most scalous and dutiring supporters. This gallant and noble hearted son of the Sub listens d but a live dute to the call of his country before he hid adien to gallant and noble hearted son of the Sunh listen d but a lew days to the call of his country before he bid adien to devoted parents. loving sisters and brothers, to go out and buffle with the invading foe, and to give, if need but his life's blood in hopes of restoring peace and happiness to our much injured country. For nearly a year he hore manually all he privations that so heavily fall upon all who make the "tented field" th ir home; and then a time came for action, and he was called upon to test his skill and bravers, and with prefaitering converge he mescal called all products. came for action, and he was called upon to test his shift and bravery, and with urfaitering courage he passed calm and triumphintly through the deedly file at Hanover; but so n again he entered the great-Richmond battle, where he received a wound that has proved fatal; he was taken he me to devoted hearts, where every care and attention was lavished upon him by a skillful Physician and hind relatives, but all in vais! As he lay scorched by fevers and racked by nain no murrar was accessed. by pain, no murmur was ever known to escape his ips, but concealed all so clusely as to blind the eyes of an idolizing concealed all so clusely as to blind the eyes of an idoizing family in hopes of his soon recovery. But the ratal hour must come! and three weeks after his return home, he as gently "passed away" as a tired infant would fall to sleep upon his mother's bosom. Flow and mourn'n the procession winded their way to the last resting place of the heave soldier, escorted by Capt A. J. Newkirk's Cavalry, where he was committed to the embrace of mother earth with military honors. leaving a dark gloom to settle around the hearts of the breaved family. Aged Father! Devoyed Mother! Fond and loving Sisters! Brave and gentle little Brothers weep not for him that has passed away in the broom of youth, but look to a Higher source that all may be well with him, and that your irreparable loss may be his eternal gain.

eternal gain.
"Dearest Jimmie, thou has left us,

We thy loss most deeply feel; But 'tis God that has bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal' In camp near Richmond, Va., July 25th, 1862. of Typhoid Fever, CHARLES ASHFORD WINDERS, of Duplin county, a member of Company "C," 2nd Reg't N C. T. On the 15 h July, in Daplin county, JULIA LOUISA, and on the v2nd. WILLIAM HENRY, children of Yr. John Bowden; the former three the latter five years of age.

"I is better far in cli dho: d's

Friendless years, ere sorrows come an i cares of earth Enslave us, sweetly to fall asleep and Wake in Heaven. In Goldsboro', on the 17th of July, Mr. JOHN HOLLIS. BY REQUEST OF FRIEND'S I offer mys. If as a candidate o represent this District in the next. Legislature. Should M. B. Altaffer, aged two years, ten months and three days. On the morning of the 20th July, of wounds received in the recent battles near Richmond, THOMAS M SIMPSON, of Co. E. 18th Regiment N. C. Troops. He was engaged n the battle of Hanover Court House, but escaped unbut, to participate in the battles of the 26th and 27th of June.— While br vely ma ching in the very face of the sto m of eaden death, he received the fatal ball that took his life, along with thousands of his comrades on those crimsoned fields. O! our country, how art thou bathed in blood and tears struggling for thy freedom. We have laid the poor soldier in his last resting place with heavy hearts, and to whom should we turn in this the day of our calamity, but to

thee, O God! Thou hast promi ed to be the refuge of the latherless. We pray to thee for our unhappy country. On the 25th July, at Ashville, N. C., NOLIE COSTIN, daughter of Rev. W. A. and Nolie C. Wood, aged 7 months and 28 days.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKETS, JULY 30. BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP-Continue to be brought to BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP—Continue to be brought to market slowly, and are in ac ive d m nd. We quote Seeves t prices ranging from 10 to 15 cents, and Sheep at \$4 to \$5 each, according to quality.

BACON—Is in active demand at high prices, and very little on market. We quote sales from carts at 38 to 40 cents per lb. for hog round, and 3 is to 40 cents for hams.

BUTTER—55 to 65 cents per lb.

COFFEE—Retails at \$2 to \$2 50 per lb.

CANDLES -Scarcely any on market. We quote Tallow at 50 cents per lb.

('ORN MEAL—Has advanced in price, and the market is almost bare. We quote small sales at \$1 60 per bushel.

('ORN—No rectipts of consequence, and none on market.

We quote at \$1 40 to \$1 50 per bushel.

FLOUR.—Continues scarce, and prices have an advancing encency. We doute at \$18 to \$20 per bbl. fo. superfine and LARD -30 to 33 cents per lb. by the bbl.

FHERTING -28 to 35 cents per yard by the bale.

OFNABURGS - 30 to 35 cents per yard.

OIL—Per nut \$4 per gallon.

Pourry—Fowls 65 to 75 cents, and half grown 45 to 50 ents each.
P. TATOES -Irish \$2 50 to \$3 per bushel. Figs - them sells at 8 to 9 cents per lb., as in quantity.

*UGAR-50 cents in hhds., and 55 cents per lb in this.

*LC-The market is firmer and prices have an advancing tendency. Sales were made in the early part of the week at \$6 per bushel for Sound made; there is, how ver, a better demand, and sales are now making at \$7 50 per

YARN-Nos 5 to 10, 524 to 60 cents per lb.
TALLOW-Is in d mand at 25 to 30 cents per lb. FAYETTEVILLE July 28 — Beef Retailing at 15.—
Bacon—Last sales 33 cts. Beeswax 25 to 39 Cotton—
Last sales 33 cts. Beeswax 25 to 39 Cotton—
Last sales 33 cts. Beeswax 25 to 39 Cotton—
Last sales 33 cts. Beeswax 25 to 39 Cotton—
Last sales 33 cts. Beeswax 25 to 39 Cotton—
Last sales 33 cts. Beeswax 25 to 39 Cotton—
Fayetteville mould 50. Flour—lightly decined; smily
1850, Euper \$18. Hides—Dry 27 to 30; g een 8. It on—
swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity. Iri h Potatoes (ne.) 25
per bushel. Molastes—N. O. 225 by the bbl. Nail- \$16
to \$18 per keg. Rye 2 60. Oate 75. Rice 8 cts. by the
cask Sugar 50. by retail. Falt—Sound \$10 for 50 lbs.—
pirits—Peach Brandy 4 50 N. C. Apple 4 60 N. C. Whisky
\$3. Spirits Turpentine 25. Ta low 35 Wool 40 to 50.

NOTICE. TURNIP SEED, best Winter variety, in lots to suit pur chisers.

A few thousand BRICK for sale.

W. D. BYITH.

July 22d, 1862 MOTTON AND WOOL CARDS, CHOEMAKERS' TOOLS. TALY NETS AND HORSE SHEETS,

CADDLE BLANKETS, LL KINDS OF SADDLES, LL KINDS OF LEATHER,

DOWDER, SHOT AND CAPS. LL KINDS OF TWINE. LL KINDS OF CHAINS.

July 29th, 1862 -daw

CHOE AND MACHINE THREAD. 7 NIVES, &c., &c., at JAMES WILSON'S Ou, Leather, Seddlery, Trunk and Harness Establ shment No. 5 Market Street.

BALT! BALT! A SUPPLY of Ocean Salt received daily—a good article, and for sale at the lowest market rates.

J. M. MONK.

TAN BARK WANTED.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE will be paid for Fifty or Seventy-five cords of Red or Wh to Oak Bark, delivered on the river or Railroads. Apply to KING & JUHNSON, Butchers, or to DAN'L M. FOYL'S.

Wilmington, M. C., July 1st, 1862. 249-1m-46-1m* DR. DARMY SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

WILSON, N. C.

Will be charged from the institution will

result will be charged from the time of entrance.

For particulars, address the Principal, and particular and par

July 14, 1962 -- 250847-11A

THE Yankees bave at last got a hero. They have got a "coming man." They have built up big expecliar than Halleck. Pope, like Scott, is a renegade not their little affairs be read. Southerner, he being a son of Ex-Governor Pope, of Kentucky. He is to move down upon Richmond from way is open for him.

position to the dogma of his infallibility, by knocking by-gone thing, and the liberty of speech would follow. his calculations into a cocked hat. We think this Hickory."

Burnside and the fleet advance up and on both sides of know it.

colnites to blush over.

In Town - We had the pleasure of seeing yesterday and to-day, Col. Hall of the 46th North Carolina, and Lt. Col. DeRossett, commanding the 3d North Carolina .- we take it that Col. DeRossett will soon be, if he has not already been made full Colorel.

We were pleased to find both cur gallant friends in good health and spirits. They speak hopefully of the condition of things, and feel that should the enemy attempt an advance to Richmond by either bank, he will be met and defeated - Daily Journal, 24th inst.

OLD ISAIAH RESPASS, that innocent martyrised man, occasionally stops in a crowd in Washington, N. C., and declaims against "seceshing" and "seceshers,"

- The old martyr is rather rough in expressing himself, but he does embody in short compass the gist of all the labored diatribes of the Raleigh Standard for months past. There is in fact the most perfect coincidence between the ga-lorious Martyur, and his organ at

and if our people there can only get the proper or motives of some of those who "for party supplies of ammunition, there appears to be no reason indulge in low abuse of all opposed to them. why they should not sweep the Western States of the Valley, while Bragg and others sweep those East of

The effects of Col. Morgan's raid are not seen nor The effects of Col. Morgan's raid are not seen nor date. Said the voter, on being solicited by the candithat they were neutral property and not taken while in known yet. They will be found out when the time date, "No, I can't vote for you. I can't vote for a actual violation of the blockade. The Judge also held comes, and that will be soon. When all is ready and Syphax." "A Syphax, what do you mean by a Sythe grand move is mad , Buell's and Grant's forces will find themselves involved in an ugly mesh, from which retreat will be d flicalt, if not impossible, while reinforcements will be doubly difficult. The rivers are too low for Federal gunboats or transports, and after John Morgan has traversed Kentucky and Cennessee in the Federal rear, there is reason to believe that railroad trans-

Andy Johnson has left Nashville. Andy is a knave, but not quite a fool, and has no desire to remain in the State after the Lincolnites bave left. He is like a great many other demagogues that are always talking about the people, but only talking. Andy would no more trust himself to the people of Tennessee, than he would of those to be promoted in the regular order of seniority must be handed in to-day. Should objections exist against be about alike.

Their Very Spirit.

cannot be denied, exhibits the spirit by which the Hol-The following correspondence, which has not been and the Holdenite candidate for the Senate in Wake county. The expressions used towards the officers of the State. and indeed all others connected with the State or Confederate government, by this set, of which Mr. Russ is a central member, and Mr. Vance is the Gubernatorial candidate, are in keeping with those used in this letter of the said "conservative" candidate for the Senate in Wake county :--

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Copy.]

I EARSVILLE, June \$0. 1862.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 18th I received. Youwish to know of me if I had a letter of Mr. Russ'. I have not. William A. Perry. I have seen William. He says he is willing for you to have the letter and use it as you may think You can apply to Mr. George W. Mordecai and William A. Perry wrote to Mr. Mordecai to let you have the letter. You will see that Perry wrote Mr. Russ, and Mr. Russ wrote back to Perry on the back of the same letter to Perry. So you will have both letters, Perry's and

Russ' answer to Perry.
I am as usual, your friend,

To Mr. W. R. Poole.

[Copy.] Fish DAM, Feb. 16, 1862.

Fir :- I want you to send me word whether Capt. Burton has any suthority to make meattend a court martial or not. He says I am not clear from the draft. I have got or not. He says I am not clear from the draft. I have got the discha ge you gave me, and therefore I consider that learn common sense? When will the hero of the useless you know mers about it than he does, and what you do once, I have the right to believe you will do again, Yours, respectfully,

those dama while livered socundres, fiend and devise—who are in suthority in N. C. I went down and made them rescind both their infamous orders and now my certific te to you is not worth a cent. They have repealed or rescinded the order requiring me to give it—hence it is worthless and promotion merited in Capt. Hally burton has absolute control and you would do genius of General Hill? well to of ey him strictly. I told you that the order you brought me was wrong in principle and damnable in its tendency, and the Lincolnites have admitted the truth of it I should have seen you before this but for the bad weather. Yours, &c.,

JNO. P. H. RUSS. You will have to take your chance before a court martial.

THE Petersburg Express of the 23d inst., learns that it is currently reported in Eastern North Carolina that a rebellion occurred recently among the contrabands on Roanoke Island. It is stated that the negroes, becoming dissatisfied with the harsh treatment of their newlyfound masters, took advantage of an opportunity presented while the Federals were at dinner, with stacked arms, to seize the muskets, with which they opened fire upon the Yankees, and killed several. Great consternation was produced among the soldiers on the Island by this unexpected attack, but they soon rallied, and recovering their guns, commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, which was only ended with the almost total externine of the 22d, says that "the enemy (Confederates) is in force, under Forrest, only five miles from the city. Our troops are out, and there is great excitement in the city." extermination of the negroes. We give this rumor as it reaches us, without vouching for its authenticity.

The same report is reitterated in the Richmond next day the Yankees evacuated the Island.

These little interior papers and their correspondents Possibly one Stonewall Jackson may have something tion is asked in regard to editors who prefer Johnston days and Fridays. to say about that. He may have a few men with him to Vance. The whole thing boiled down amounts to a of the best weapons that the United States could afford, drafting those connected with them into the army, and after the routes of the memorable five days. Pope says that the spirit of the clique at Raleigh is properly re- its date, when there is no failure in connecting at Welhe is going to advance to victory. Stonewall Jackson presented by Mr. John P. H. Russ, we think is perfect- don. is a rigid Presbyterian and does not believe in the in- ly evident. Give this clique the power to "kill," which fallibility of this Pope, at least, and may perhaps take their organ once boasted, and there would be killing it into his head to give a striking illustration of his op- enough. The liberty of the press would be much of a

The editors of the Wilmington Journal believe it to Pope's "Essay on Man" will be a failure, since the be the duty of every man in the Confederate States to man upon whom the essay is to be made is not only a do the best be can for the cause, and to employ himself man but a "brick," and a "Stonewall," and a "Young where he can be most useful. We feel that a paper here so. If he moves towards Nashville he may find some The evident determination of the enemy is to attempt | than we could do with several muckets, and much more | alry may hang upon his flanks, and other things may an advance by the different corps of Pope's army so as | tan many little thumb-papers, or than an untold numto hem in Richmond on one side, while McClellan, ber of "kill and make alive" partizan organs. We

For months, when attack was anticipated here at any The combination is too loosely connected. Its lines | moment, and capture was looked upon as almost certain are too extended, the proposed victime is too active and to follow, while all we had was exposed to ruin, and too strong. The army of the Confederacy will rend ourselves of course to the fate, whatever that might be, both the web and the weavers of it. "On to Rich- of the defenders of the place, these complainant slandermond" will fail as often as attempted, and will become ers, office-hunters, spoils devourers and small souled be guessed at. a by-word and a reproach for future generations of Lin. speculators at Raleigh and elsewhere were very bravely talking about our safety, while they themselves lay shadily off away from danger of any kind, and thinking only of effecting their own selfish ends, as they are think- but finally floated off and got safely into barbor, after

The Raleigh Standard and its cognate organs are fond of making allusions to the fact that one of the edi- Wm. Wright, E. B. Shannon, R. W. Chase, Purser of tors of the Wilmington Journal is a native of Ireland, but the Standard seems to have forgotten that there it was supposed proceeded from some of the Yankee this paper, James Fulton and A. L. Price, to run the blockode. and that the latter is a true, and what is more, a lawfully. born native of North Carolina; and further, that in all up to the 16th matters relating to the conduct of the paper, especially tracts. in reference to the sectional question resulting in separation, there has been the freest interchange of views "dis," he says " is what all dis damn seceshing has fotch and the most perfect coincidence of opinion between the conductors of this paper, with, perhaps, the slight dif-ton, Hides, &c., arrived July 2.

The schr. Albert, Capt. Errickson, with Cotton and ference that the native North Carolina Associate Editor has been at all times rather more advanced, or as some would say, "ultra" in his views than the partner from Liverpool via Bermuda. who has been so much villified by sundry unhappy individuals. The writer of this article does not allude to these facts because he cares a copper about the good word or the bad word of such people, or regards their Curtis has been driven out of Arkansas, and the good opinion or their bad opinion; neither does he do so State is free i from the presence of the invader. His from any desire to divide or escape from any responsiforces have been joined to that of Grant or somebody bility. That is not his way. He alludes to these matelse operating on this side of the Mississippi. There is ters to put the thing in general straight before the peo- Liverpool, and the steam ship Bahama, E. L. Tessier, really no Federal Army in the trans-Mississippi dis- ple, and also enable the public to judge of the character sailed the next day for the same port.

> The Wadesboro' Argus has a correspondent who signs himself "Syphax," which reminds us of the definition of that word once given by a voter to a caudiphax?" "Why, I mean a thing too big for a monkey sel having only arrived there the day before the seizure. and not big enough for a men."

We don't know about the size of Syphax's body, but from his communication, it is evident that his soul, if he has a soul, is too little for either monkey or man.

[C-PY]
HEAD QUARTERS, DIVISION
July 12th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. -.)

I.-All police and servenger duty about Camp will be performed by the cowardly wretches who ran off to camp after being killed by bom-hells in battle. No furloughs or

indulgencies of any kind will be granted to them or to the absentees from the field, it matters not from what cause. II.—The work of re-organization must be pushed vigor-ously on, until it shall be completed. A list of the names aco, which proved to be the renowned steam ship Nashregular promotion, these must be stated with the utmost frankness, and the names of more suitable persons suggested. It is recommended that no one be proposed for promo-tion who was absent from the recent battles, whether from sickness or any other cause. The recommendation should denite faction is animated. Col. Jno. P. H. Russ is by death or resignation. Our g eat want is intelligent. rave and efficient officers, and these must be procured from

brave and efficient officers, and these must be procured from the staff, the line or the ranks.

III—Corporal punishment by bucking or fatigue duty must be inflicted upon all stragglers from Camps, especially those taken in Richmond. Brigade Guards must be established to-day, and tents of Colonels and Brigadiers placed so near their camps as to incure the faithful performance of Guard data.

IV .- Officers should seek to impress upon their men the importance of every one being at the post of duty, and bey (the officers) should set the example by remaining in camps and attending in person, and not by delegation, to their

By order, D. H. HILL, Maj. Gen. appropriate duties. The above order speaks for itself. It is a strange or. der, to say the least of it. It may be that its first secbut I can tell you where you can get it. The letter was to tion is intended for wit, or satire it must be so indeed. otherwise it would be nonsense.

> The sweeping character of its language against those absent from the late battles from any cause, is worse than nonsense, or even ill-timed wit. It may be rank injustice. Men might have fought before, and been wounded. They might have stood in the trenches and been sickened, but all this makes no difference-if absent for any cause, they are ostracised! Pleasant that for the wounded patriot writhing with pain, or for the sick one languishing with disease, the wound received or the sickness contracted in the service of the country! When will men, puffed up by a little brief authority, slaughter of Tuesday the 1st learn that eclat is not fame?
>
> That charging a battery in front that cught to have been and would have been turned, is not far removed behaved remarkably well. I give you a correct list of the killed Tounded and being a correct list of the killed Tounded and behaved remarkably well. [ANSWER—COPY] been and would have been turned, is not far removed cleared you from the draft issued by from murder? That sometimes vanity can intoxicate men as effectually and far more heartlessly than liquor? That service may have been done and wounds received,

> > Ir will be seen that Forrest is again at work in Tennessee, have entered Lebanon, 25 miles from Nashville on the 19th. We learn that there were three expeditions of nearly the same character sent out at the same time by the Confederates. One under Morgan, another under Forrest-and the third under a commander whose name we heard but have forgotten. Unless the attack upon Henderson, Ky., and Newberg, Indiana, was made by this column, its operations have yet to be heard from.
> >
> > Unless the attack Horn, J B Miller, R H Murray, Hardy, Jesse Horn, J B Miller, R H Murray, Hardy, Jesse Horn, J B Miller, R H Murray, Hardy Page, W H Stetson, Jas W Stokes, Seth Smith, Jacob Smith, A F Williams, J P Williams, Ed Williams.
> >
> > Company G—Missing—Band, Wm Brown. by this column, its operations have yet to be heard from. Henderson is so far from Cythiana, the point at which Morgan was last previously reported, that we cannot think the movement there and at Newberg could have been made by any portion of his command.

A Nashville telegraph of the 21st to the Philadelphia

Wz learn that on Thursday afternoon, a surf-boat load of Yankees landed on the banks opposite the camp papers of Jesterday. The Enquirer learns that subse. of the Scotland Neck Mounted Bifles. We do not bear quently the Yankees armed themselves with revolvers that they made any attempt to get to the main land, and massacreed about 800 of the negro laborers. The nor have we been able to discover the object of their landing. They returned to the blockade.

The "Wilmington Journal" is an awful stumb- A SUBSCRIBER at Little River, S. O., complains that ling-block in the way of the Holdenites, " or something our daily paper of Friday, was, until recently, received size that's mean," (see Salisbury Watchman.) The lit- at that office on Saturday night, but now it does not an account of the battles near Richmond: tle dogs, Blauche, Tray and Sweetheart bark at its reach its destination until the following week, while the THE PIGHT DETWEEN TWO CHORES AND HA beels. They cry Way don't you stop the Journal, which Richmond papers of Friday go regularly through. We people will read, and let our papers, which people won't are at a loss to understand this, and can only attribute read, have a chance. We would assure these persons the missending to an oversight in some post master, tations upon General Pope, who is said to be a greater that if there was no Journal in the world, still would clerk, or mail agent. We do not believe it is done intentionally, and hope hereafter, those who have the handling of mail matter will be a little more careful.--like the Wadesboro' Argus-are very fond of asking Our packing clerk assures us that the package is directthe North and West, and the Northern papers think the why such and such an editor is publishing his paper in- ed by the way of Smithville, on Saturdays, Mondays stead of being in the army-always remember the ques- and Tuesdays; by Whiteville on Wednesdays, Thurs-

We also learn that our packages for Warrenton and tolerably well armed, seeing that they had their choice desire to suppress all papers opposed to Holdenism, by the Springs in that county are three days in reaching its destination, when they should reach there the day after

> A PRIVATE LETTER received here yesterday from Richmond, mentioned a report which received credence there to the effect that Buell had broken up from Huntsville with a force of sixty thousand men, and that Bragg was in pursuit with _____ thousand. It was said that Buell was moving in the direction of Chattanooga, but this seems to be hardly probable, although it may be is a necessity, and that it does more good to the cause difficulties in his way. Bridges may be no more. Cavhappen. Neither the telegraph nor the Richmond papers say anything of this, but there may be something

> > Two steamers with valuable cargoes, consisting of war implements, clothing, medicines, &c., have arrived in Confederate ports this week. The name and port of one only is given. See telegram. The other is only to

in it nevertheless.

The Charleston Courier of yesterday says that one of them was chased at night by the Lincoln blockaders. and fired at, when in her efforts to get clear she got ashore on the breakers, where she remained some time. throwing overboard a part of the cargo. By her the following gentlemen have reached the Confederate States :- F. Mohl, of Texas, bearer of despatches;

This arrival places us in possession of Nassau papers instant, from which we make some ex-The schr. Spray, Lindsay, arrived at Nassau, June

28th, from Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of Tobacco and Naval Stores. The schr. Emma, Tuttle, from Matamoras, with Cot-

Logwood, cleared for Liverpool June 30th. The steam ship Stanley arrived at Nassau. July

A Yankee schooner, called the F. Crandall. Captain Brown, had arrived at Nassau, from Port Royal. (S. C.) Her Captain reported that Richmond had been captured by the Federals, and other like statements. which were soon discovered to be falsehoods. * * The case of the steam ship Ovieto had been taken in-

o the British Vice Admiralty Court, at Nassau, and the evidence is published at some length in the papers. The ship Ella, Captain Carter, cleared, July 10th, for

Nassau, from various places. Judge Betts, of the U. S. District Court, of New York, had decided the case of the Br. steam ship Lebuan, captured off the mouth of the Rio Grande with 267 bales of Cotton on board. He ordered an immediate restitution of the vessel and cargo, on the ground that at the time of the seizure the blockade of Brownsville was not actually effective, the United States ves-

The principles laid down in this case, it is thought, will also cause the release of the Bermuda and Circassian. The Yankees, at Key West, have confiscated some of the best buildings in that place, and are about turn-

ing the front part of the town into a pavy yard. Salt at Turk's Island is in abundant supply, and can be had at seven cents per bushel. Mr. Webber, supercargo, and Captain Peat, master of the British steam ship H ro. gave an elegant enter-

tainment on board that vessel at Nassau. The Nassau Guardian of the 12th just. says, in reference to a famous steam ship, a letter from Abaco, dated June 25, says : " A steam ship was observed early on Wednesday, June 25th, steering direct for Abville alias Thos I, Wragg. It appears that the Nashville, in attempting to run the blockade, got as far as Charleston Bar, when she was set upon by four of the blockading fleet, one of which gave chase for eighteen hours, and gave it up as a bad job at midnight, when perhaps she had the better opportunity of making off without being seen. The Nashville was driven over twenty miles an hour. The Nashville is taking in a supply of water here, and has sent to Nassau for a supply of coal, of which she

Casualities of the 1st North Carolina Caval v Regi-

has unfortunately run short.

CAMP 187 N. C. CAVALRY, Near Richmond July 19th, 1863.

For the satisfaction of those interested. I give a true account of a skirmish which took place the 29th of June, be-tween a portion of the 1st N. C. Cavalry and a large force of the enemy. On the evening of the 23th ult., Col. Baker received orders from Gen'l Lee to make a reconnoisance of the enemy's left wing, and find out the position and strength of the enemy. We left camp one mile from Richmond, late in the afternoon at d marched ten or twelve miles that night and camped. Early on the morning of the 29th, just as the first gray of dawn appeared in the cast, Col. B., Napoleon like, broke our gentle slumbers by the command, "To house!" We imm distely mounted our horses, regarding our leader as invincible, and wherever he leads, we are prompt to follow, and marched some three or four miles when we came in contact with their Cava'ry pickets at Willia' Church. Col. B. rushed at the head of the column. leading a portion of North Carolina's daring sons through a hurricane of grape, canister and shell, till he came up to a harricane of grape, canister and shell, till he came up to within fifteen or twenty yards of their batteries, when lo! instead of one or two regiments as he expected, he found a strong division of McClellan's army stationed there ready to g ve us a warm reception. We, however, ran their pickets, probably one hundred and fifty, into camp, killing some seven or eight of them, and wounding others.

It was a galiant charge, indeed; Company I in front, lead by our galiant and fearless Captain, (Houston) followed by Captain Ruffin's company, dashed, with delirious energy, and with yells which disturbed the natives, at full gallop into the milet of the dastard foe; and, but for their strong position and numerous pieces of artillery, the wretch

killed, wounded and missing :

LIST OF CASUALTIES. Mej Crumpler was mortally wounded, and has since died.
Company C.—Missing—Lieut W B Fields; Private J N
Vanpelt, J C Taylor, J M Lewis. and promotion merited in fields not illustrated by the Privates G M Bailew, John Franklin, A J Graham, Thos Privates G M Bailew, John Frankin, A J Graham, Thos Davis, W W Gregg, J Marstz, J A Woodning.
Company F.—Missing.—Marshall White, (61's Orderly.)
Company H.—Missing.—Capt Thos Ruffin; Serg. H B Lane;
Privates S Stanly, F Osgood, G A Jackson, F Coly, John Flowers, Chas Angel, John Powell, W H Brogden. Wounded.
—M Heiron, B Price, severely; John C Griffin, Jas B Hoyle,
Nestus Guinly, J Banks, slightly. Killed.—P. ivate J E
Smith.

Company I-Killed-Privates John L Grant, W J Watson, Missing—Sergts Jas W Morrell, Z Smith; Privates A Barrier, W H Butts, B W Bachelor, W Grady, A J Hardy, Jesse

Company H— " P Biley.
Company F— " W A Parriance. Twenty-five wounded, among them Privates John W Mercer, John Mercer, D W Mathis, severely.

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- The up train on the South Side road with troops aboard, ran off the track, when some two or three miles beyond Burksville, Tuesday

thrown down a considerable embankment, wonderful that the extent of damage done greater than it was.

COCK'S AND BURN'S BRIGAD

them triumphantly. Hancock was victorious after a bitter fight, in which two Georgia regiments were almost cut to pieces. It was a grateful relief to drive them back in front so easily. All our supports had been sent to Porter. We had no more than men enough to hold the front. It wou'd have been madness to have contended with an equal force of disciplined troops in front and rear. There would have been no alternative but hasty retreat at the sacrifice of most of our equipage and siege train, with the butchery of thousands of our troops.

most of our equipage and slege train, with the butchery of thousands of our troops.

By this time, sunset, tidings of a gloomy character had been received from Porter. Not much later the extent of our misfor unes was partially comprehended by officers. For the first time we heard a whisper of a serious determination on the part of Gen. McClellan to "change his base of operations (!) to James river." It was considered a most critical movement—especially under compulsion—You have already heard some, and you will hear many more explanations of this calamitons but necessitous plan. but I sincerely believe it never would have been attempted but for the attack on our right wing. but I sincerely believe it never wing.
but for the attack on our right wing.
THE "SKEDADDLE" TOWARDS

JAMES RIVER. I now proceed to Savage Station. I shall not attempt to describe the sombre picture of gloom, confusion and distress, which oppressed me there. I found officers endeavoring to fight off the true meaning. Anxiety at headquar-ters was too apparent to one who had studied that branch of the army too sharply to be deluded by thin means. Other external signs were demonstrative. The wretched specta-cle of mangled men from yesterday's battle, the wearied, haggard, and smoke begrimmed faces of men who had fought yesterday, were concomitants of every field, yet hey formed the sombre coloring of the ominous picture before me. Then there were hundreds who had straggled from the field, sprawled upon every space where there was a shadow of a leaf to protect them from a broiling sun; a hurry and tumuit of wagons and artillery trains, endless almost, rushing down the roads toward the new base, moving with a sort of orderly confusion, almost as distressing as panic itself. But I venture that few of all that hastening throng, excepting old officers, understood the misfortune.

A DREADFUL DAY—THE YANKEES EXPERIENCE SOME OF THE

CETEL HORRORS OF WAR ! From headquarters I passed along our still stood at the breastworks ready for battle; but it was evident they had begun to inquire into the situation. Some apprehensive efficers had caught a hint of the mysteries which prevailed. The trains were ordered to move, troops to hold themselves in read ness to march at any moment So pessed that day, dreadful in its moral attributes as a day of pestilence, and when night closed upon the dreary scene the enterprise had fully begun. Fndless streams of artillery trains, wagons and funeral ambulances, poured down the coads from all the camps, and plunged into the narrow funnel which was our only hope of escape. And now the exmisite truth flached upon me. It was absolutely necessary, or the salvation of the a: my and the cause, that our wound ed and mangled braves, who any moaning in physical agony in our hospitals, should be descried and left in the hands of the enemy. Oh! the cruel horrors of war. Do you wonder, my friends, that the features of youth wrinkle, and that the strong mau's beard silvers soon, amid such scenes The signature of age indites itself full soon upon the smoothest face of warriors and those who witness war's cruelty. Ah, well, another night of sorrow, without catastrophe officers were on horseback nearly all night, ordering the great caravan and its escorts. No wink of sleep again; no peace of misd for any who realized the peril of our country

PR GRESS OF THE FLIGHT-ALARMING APPREHENS ONS. The advance column and all the mighty train had now been swallowed in the maw of the dreary forest. It swept naward, onward, fast and furious like an avalanche. Every hour of silence behind was on ioous, but hours were pre-cious to us. Pioneer bends were rushing along in front clearing and repairing our single road; reconnoissance offi-cers were seeking new routes for a baven of rest and safety. The enemy was in the rear pressing on with fearful power. He could press down flankward to our f, ont cutting off our retreat. Would such be our fate? * * Our trains had now passed white Oak bridge. Such an achievement, in such order, under the circumstances, might well be regarded wonderful. The retreat was most ably conducted. Until this day (Monday) the enemy seems constantly to have operated upon the supposition that our army was intending to retire to the Famuskey.

THE BATTLE AT MALVERN HILL-A SPEC MEN OF YANKEE

Toward subset the earth quivered with the terrific concussion of artillery and huge explosions. The vast me ial auditorium seemed convuised with frightful sounds. Shells raced like dark meteors athwart the horizon, crossing each other at eccentric angles, exploding into deadly iron hail and fantastic puffs of smoke, until ether was displaced by blaze of a setting summer's sun could but grimly penetrate Sofely puffing above the dark curtain of forest which mask ed the battle field, there was another fleece which struggled through the dense foilage like heavy mist clouds, and streaming upward in curious eddies with the ever varying current of the winds, miggled with and absorbed the canopy of smoke which floated from the surface of the plains and The battle-stained son, sinking majestically into the horizon behind Richmond, burnished the fringe of gossamer with land and golden glory, and as fantastic columns capriciously whilled up from the woods, they were suddenly transformed into pillars of lambert flame, radiant with ex-quisite beauty, which would soon seperate into a thousand picturesque forms and fade into dim opacity. But the convolsion beneath was not a spectacle for curious eyes. The forms of smoke-masked warriors, the gleam of cets on the plains, where soldiers where disengaged, the artistic order of battle on Malvern Hill, the wilder career of wilder hors men plunging to and from and across the field, formed a scene of exciting grandeur. In the forest where eyes did not renetrate, there was nothing but the exhilarating and exhausting spams of battle. Baleful fires blazed among the trees, and death struck many shining

DEPARTURE OF THE FRUNCH PRINCES AND ENGLISH OFFICERS Tuesday, the lat of July, was not a cheerful day. The prospect was not happy. The Prince de Joinville, always gay and active as a lad, and always where there was battle, had gone. The Count de Paris, heir to the Bourbon throne and the Duke de thartres, his brother, the two chivalric and devoted aids to Gen. & cClellan, on whose courage, fi and devoted aids to Gen. Sectional, on whose courage, fi-delity, intelligence, and activity he safely relied: who served with him to learn the art of war, suddenly, without a warning, took passage on a gunboat and finttered softly down the river. Why did they go? Two officers of the English arms, who had accompanied Gen. McClellan to study the art of war, and who had intended to remain with the army until Richmood was ours, announced their inten-tion to depart on the first boat.

PREPAR TIONS FOR THE RETREAT. Even before Porter had been driven back, I was struck with the singular operations at General headquarters. I discovered that they were being removed to Savage's Station, and a competent officer explained gravely that it was thought advisable to go there, although it was in the rear of our left wing. After dark there were other ominors symptoms; general officers confided to their staff, their tears of coming disaster. Even with the best disciplined treops, and under favorable auspices, to change a plan of operations in the face of an enemy, is regarded by military authoriles as one of the most dangerous enterprises. In our situation it was a case of desperation. With our force, we could not hold our position against an enemy in front and rear longer than supplies on hand would last. An attempt to cut through lines of intrenchments and powerfu redoubts, defended by a numerous and desperate enemy, wou d have been mainess. We had no hope of reinforce meats. It was now too late for them to form a junction with us, either by the Rappahannock route or by York river, since they would be cut off inevitably. There was but one extremely perilous alternative. The army must fall back on James river. A hope was entertained that the enemy would be deceived into the belief that we designed to fall back to the White House. Preparations were according to the condition of the condition ordingly begun. Po ter's command crossed the river

The troops were ignorant of the status, and it was desira ole to conceal the truth from them. It was feared the enem might attack on Saturday, and every preparation was made to resist successfully. Our defeated right was disposed on Trent's Bluffs, where the enemy's crossing might be successfuly or posed, and by day light our main body of successfully or posed, and by day light our main body of supporters after a severe night, resumed their original position. The night of Friday, June 27, was gloomy, but it was felicity itself, compared with those of Saturdy, Sunday, Mouday and Tuesday.

For the Journal. GRORGETOWN, S. C., July 23d, 1862. MR. EDITOR :- I promised resterday to let you know what the Yankees did on Polley's Island. They shell ed the Island for hours yesterday morning, then sent two launches, with about fity men, ashore to destroy the salt works which was on the Island. As soon as they landed, they placed out their pickets and commen ced their hellish work, but was intercepted by Lt. Mo Donald of the Marion Men of Winyah, who had his men placed so as to bag the whole party, but by some mistake, he did not succeed in getting reinforced by Gregg's cavalry. McDonald only had a small detachment with him, but done a brave piece of work. They drove in the Yankee pickets and killed five dead; which was picked up by their men and carried off to their boat. It is supposed that we killed more, but the amount which I send is positively so. No further news from the coast to-day. All quiet.

Will keep my promise. Yours. & 2.

With reference to the capture of the steamers Bermuda and Circassian, (says the Bermuda Royal Gazette,) it appears that the former was to the Northward of the Bahama Bank when captured, and the latter twenty miles to the Eastward of Hayana.

Will the Bermuda and Circassian, says the Royal Gozette, fare worse than the Labuan, and can the United States Government imagine that England will sabmit to have her commerce thus interfered with?

Very little is known really of the movements of the

Federal forces in the Valley. Our select at Winchester, terrified at the anticipated approach of Jackson's corps, has fallen back to the line of the Baltimore and Ohie Railroad, and are now at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, constituting a guard for that thorough-lare, A detachment of Gen. Robertson's cavalry is fare. A detachment of Gen. Robertson's cavalry is cartridges, but before he could carry the least matted and run all over his least matted and run all over his least matted.

Ricercorn, June 24th, 1987

Ben'l S. Coorns, Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l:

Bun_Before the 20th May I had ascertained from true;y
seems, that Keye' Corps was encamped on this side of the
Chicheniny, neer the Williamsburg road. On that day
Major General D. H. Hill reported a strong body immediately in his front. On receiving this report, I determined to
strack them next more ing—hoping to be able to defeat
Keys' Corps completely in its more advanced position before it could be religioused. Written orders were despatched to Major Generals Hill. Huger and G. W. Smith. Gen.
Longstreet, being near my Headquarters, received verbal
instructions. The receipt of the orders was acknowledged
Gen. Hill, supported by the Division of Gen. Longstreet instructions. The receipt of the orders was acknowledged Gen. Hill, supported by the Division of Gen. Longatreet (who had the direction of operations on the right) was to advance by the Williamsburg road. to attack the enemy in front; General Huger, with his Division, was to move down the Charles City road, in order to attack in flank the troops who might be engaged with Hill and Lorgstreet, unless he found in his front force enough to occupy his Division; General Smith was to march to the junction of the New Bridge road and the Nine Mile road, to be in readines either to fall on Keys' right flank, or to cover Longstreets left. They were to move at daybreak. Heavy and proleft. They were to move at daybreak. Heavy and pro-tracted rains during the afternoon and night, by swelling the stream of the Chickahominy, increase t the probability of our having to deal with no other troops than those of

Keys. The same cause prevened the prompt and punctual movement of the troops. Those of Smith, Hill and Long-atreet were in position early enough, however, to commence operations by 8 o'clock, A. M. Major General Longstreet, unwilling to make a partial attack, instead of the combined mevement which had been planned, waited from hour to hour for Gen. Buger's Division. At length, at 2 o'clock, P. M., he determined to attack without these troops. He accordingly commenced his advance at that hour, opening the engagement with artil-lery and skirmshess By 3 o'clock, it become close and

In the mean time. I had placed myself on the left of the In the mean time. I had piaced his set of the force employed in this attack, with the Division of General Smith, that I might be on a part of the field where I could observe, and be ready to meet, any counter movements which the enemy's General might make against our centre or left. Owing to some peculiar condition of the atmosphere, the sound of the muskerry did not reach us. I convance, till about 4 o'clock at which time Major Jasper Whiting, of Gen. Smith's staff whom I had sent to learn the state of affairs with Gen Longstreet's column, returned, reporting that it was pressing or with v gor. Smith's troops

were at once moved forward. The principal at ack was made by Major General Lorg-street, with his own and Major General D. H Bill's Division—the latter mostly in advance. Hill's brave troops, ad-mirably commended and most gallantly led, forced their way through the abattis, which formed the enemy's exter-nal defences, and stormed their entrenchments by a deternined and irresistable rush. Such was the manner in which the enemy's first line was carried. The operation was repeated with the same gallantry and success as our troops pursued their victorious career through the enemy's suc cessive camps and entrenchments. At each new position, they encountered frish troops belonging to it, and reinforcements brought on from the rear. Thus they had to forcements brought on from the rear. Thus they had to repel receated efforts to retake works which they had car-But their advance was never successfully resisted Their onward movement was only stayed by the comin of night. By night fall they had forced their way to the "Seven Piues," having driven the enemy back more than two miles, through their own cames, and from a series of entrenchments; and repelled every attempt to recapture them with great slaughter. The skill, vigor and decision with which these operations were conducted by Gen. Long-street are worthy of the highest praise. He was worthily

seconded by Major General Hill, of whose conduct and concage he speaks in the highest terms.

Major General Smith's Division moved forward at four was impeded by the enemy's skirmishers, which, with their supports, were driven back to the Gailroad. At this point, Whiting's own, and Pettigrew's Brigade, engaged a superior force of the enemy. Hood's, by my order, moved on to co-operate with Longstreet. Gen. Emith was desired to as-ten up with all the troops within reach. He brought up Hampton's and Hatton's Brigades in a few minutes. The strength of the enemy's position, however, enabled him to hold it until dark.

About supsy, being struck from my horse, severely wounded by a fragment of a shell, I was carried from the field, and Major General G. W. Smith succeeded to the com-He was p evented from resuming his attack on the ene my's position next morning, by the discovery of strong hments, rot seen on the previous evening. His Di vision bivonacked, on the night of the 3 st. within musket shot of the entrenchments, which they were attacking, when darkness stayed the conflict. The skill, energy and

resolution with which Wajor General Smith directed the attack, would have secured success if it could have been The troops of Longstreet and Hill passed the night of the stronly reintorced from the north side of the Chickshominy on the evening and night of the 31st. The troops engaged by Gen. Smith were undoubtedly from the other side of the

On the morning of the 1st of June, the enemy attacked the Brigade of Gen. Pickett, which was supported by that of Gen. Pryor. The attack was vigorously repelled by these two Brigades, the bruit of the action falling on Gen. Pickett. This was the last demonstration made by the en-

Our troops employed the residue of the day in securing and bearing off the captured artillery, small arms, and other property; and in the evening quietly returned to their own

We took ten pieces of artillery, eix thousand (6,000) mus-ke's—one garrison flag, and four regimental colors, besides a large quantity of tents and camp equipage.

Major General Lorgstreet reports the loss in his command 3,000

Major General G. W. Smith reports his loss at That of the enemy is stated in their own newspapers to have exceeded ten thousand, an estimate which is, no doubt,

short of the trath. Had Major General Huger's Division been in position and ready for action, when those of Smith, Longstreet and Hill moved, I am satisfied that Key's corps would have been destroyed, instead of being merely defeated.* Had it gone into action even at 4 o'clock, the victory would have been

much more complete.

Major Generals Smith and Longstreet speak in high terms their superior and staff officers I beg leave to ask the attention of the Government espe-cially to the manner in which Brigadier Generals Whiting and R. H. Anderson, and Colonels Jenkins and Kemper and Hampton, exercising commands above their grades, and Brigadier General Rhodes are mentioned.

This, and the captured colors, will be delivered by Maj. A. H. Cole, of my staff. I have been prevented, by feebleness, from making this report sooner, and am still too weak to make any but a very imperfect one
Several hundred prisoners were taken, but I have receive

Your obedient servant. (Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

*ree I engitreet's report. WAR DEPARTMENT. ADJUTANT AND INSPECT, GEN.'S OFFICE. Richmond, July 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 51.

The successful defence of Vicksburg against the Mortar Fleet of the enemy, by Major General Van Dorn and the officers and men under his command, entitles them to the gratitude of the country, the thacks of the Government and the admiration of the army.-By their gallantry and good conduct they have net only saved the city entrusted to them, but they have shown that bombardments of cities, if bravely resisted, achieve nothing for the enemy, and only serve to unveil his malice and the hypocrisy of his pretended wish to restore the Union. The world now sees that his nission is one of destruction and not restoration.

Lieut. Brown and the officers and crew of the Confede rate steamer Arkansas, by their heroic attack upon the Federal fleet before Vicksburg, equalled the highest recorded examples of courage and skill. They prove that the Navy, when it regains its proper element, will be one of the chief bulwarks of national defence, and that it it is entitled to a high place in the confidence and affection of the country.

By command of the Secretary of War. S. COOPER (Signed.)

Adj't and Inspect Gen'l.

ANECDOTE OF WELLINGTON. -With him there was never re axation till duty was discharged. A curious illust a-ion of this habit was told by an English statesman, who tion of this habit was told by an English state-man, who had it from General Alava. On the night previous to one of the Duke's Peninsular victories, another officer came up to Alava and asked in much alarm, "what will become of us? We shall have a great battle to-morrow and Lord Wellington is doing nothing but flirting with Madame de Quintana"! "I am very glad to bear it," replied Alava, "if we are to have a great battle to-morrow; for it is quite certain that all his arrangements are made if he is flirting with Madame de Quintana."

SUPPER AT THE BIGGEST HOTEL IN TOWN .- "We all's devil " took supper at the Exchange Hotel, last night, expecting to get something good. He reports the following bill of fare:

Sage Tea. Nondescript Coffee. Bread-moderately warm. Fat Bacon.

Price.-One Dollar .- Kichmond Enquirer. Escape of Pelsoners from Fort Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17 .- A letter from New Castle Del., in the Bulletin of to-day, says that early yest rday morning eight rebel prisoners arrived there, having made their escape from Fort Delaware on a raft, made by lashing boards together. They were kindly received by rebel sympathizers, and sent on their road to Dixie.

The Washington Republican of yesterday publishes the following dispatch:

WILMINGTON, July 16th.—More than two hundred

A correspondent of a Yankee Journal; writing from been received. In answer, I beg to say, that the only lew Orleans in reference to the weather, says that to way you shall pass my batteries is at the mouth of the

BYTTERRERAPH

FOR THE JOURNAL

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 25th, 1862. Name dates to the 10th instant say that the case of the Steamer Ovieto, generally supposed to be intended for the Confederate service, had been brought before the Britis Vice Admiralty Court.

Judge Bette, of the U. S. District Court of New York had released the British steam r Labanon, captured with cotton at the mouth of the Rio Grande, as being a neutral party, not informed of the blockade

It was supposed that he wou'd release the steamers Ber muda and Circassian on the same ground. ARRIVAL OF STEAMER CUBA MOVEMENTS OF THE

ENEMY ON THE MISSISSIPPI. MORILE, July 25th 1862. The steamer Cubs arrived at the wharf this morning from Havana with dates to the 20th inst., after an exciting chase by the blockaders. She brings a cargo of arms, munitions

of yar, medicines and blankets. A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Jackson to-day, says that it is reported that the lower fleet with transports went below last night. Great commotion was observed in the fleet above this morning. It is also reported that a large Federal force is embarking at Memphis supposed designed for a land attack on Vicksburg.

FROM CHATTANOOGA-AN ATTACK EXPECTED.

RESIGNATION OF FEDERAL COLONELS, &c. MOBILE, ALA., July 26th, 1862. A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Chattanooga, July 25th, says that the enemy is evincing great activity, and are evidently preparing for some movement. A train of cars arrived at Bridgeport to-day with

shell and ammunition. Some rumors which have been circulating respecting the retreat of the enemy, are ascertained to be false. A special dispatch to the Tribune, from Grenada, Miss. July 25th, says that Memphis refugees report that a por-

tion of Sherman's army left on Tuesday last for lower Mississippi-supposed to be Vicksburg. Two disabled Yankee ganboats, towed by steamers, passed Helena on Monday, upward bound. Six Federal Colonels, it is said, have resigned in Curtis

army, owing to Lincoln's late policy on the negro ques-Man : officers have resigned at Memphis and gone North Information, deemed reliable, has been received here that Gen. Curtis hung three of our guerillas at Helena. He has

again moved all of his forces to the other side of the river THE FOLLOWING is a specimen of Yankee Poetry, being a part of a letter picked up on one of the battle. fields near Richmend. We publish it verbatim et pune

tuatim et literatim : The Army. The army is greate when seen in the papers he bravry of officers & privates grano capers Then let me tel vou at the sound of the battle The canons loud roar & muskites sharp rattle Come to the field & thare you will see Men dizzy in the head, weak in the knee Your po e is inflated with the smell of h t blood A next your probosis will be ruting the mud.

To fight in good order there is no use triing

Of death you are thinking while you looks on the dieing. At last when the final great blow has been struck is not done by bravery, but only good luck Yet this army is greate when the papers you read When it tells of the piles & piles of good feed That is daily delt out to men & to mules t come & entist & you find you are fools ou lay in the dirt till you are lousey & mo hy.

It is come up her you laggards & lazzy bush-whackers' & get your "salt horse" "bwyah" & "hard-crackers" t if your comrad calls you a lyar a fool & all sutch or let him abuse you ever so mutch for whitch as a man if you slap his fowl mouth ou are shure that you portion will be the guard house You must rub at your gun from more till night Then up in the morning before it is light That for to stand one half of an hour With eyes drooping sleepy & countanance sou

Then at inspection of arms at the close of the day
If your gun is not clear the dev is to pay
It is this rusty spot & that (whitch is not to be seen) Must be rubed off till it is perfectly clean Then if you dont do it the task being to hard Then for neglect of duty you go upon guard Then when upon drill if the bo's cut up ther pranks t is here mr sutch & sutch's one step out of the ranks f he company falls in & you are absent from roll For a couple of hours you cary a poll Dont refuse it think by that to go free

For you are shure to be tied up to a tree Thare for to stand twelve howrs or more Til your legs & your arms are unbareably soar You may whine you may grumble you may plead you may The answer you get is, you disobeys orders so stand I don't

Your strings are cut loose with a go to your quarters yo knave For a private is counted no less than a plave Now if you dont beleave it come & enlist And you will find out the truth of all this.

Mesers Editors . The Cohernatorial election is near a Messrs. Educits: 116 Guernments of close in the hand. The day is not far distant when the people of North Carclina shall assemble at their respective polis to elect Carolina shall assemble at their respective polls to eletheir Chief Magistrate. The impending crisis requires the they should throw aside all party prejudices, and with united energies secure for the "Old Phip of State" a steers man worthy of their confidence, who will guide her safely through this struggle for Southern Independence. It be hooves us as a people fighting for our dearest rights, in a cause blessed with the smiles of Heaven, that we should with unanimity of feeling cast aside all past differences, and vote for the man, and not for party. We have two candidates in the field, Messrs. Johnston and Vance. It is left with the good people of North Carolina to say who shall be Governor. Mr. Vance is serving his country with great ability upon the tented fields of Virginia, where he is most needed Let him remain there. We are in great need of good officers, and when he shall have secured his country's independence, then he shall receive its reward.

Mr. Johnston is a man of sound practical sense, no schen ing politician, but the very man for the crisis. Remember the roar of cannon may resound again upon Carolina's plains; that the fall of Newbern may be the destiny of more of our beautiful cities, when we shall need of more of our beautiful cities, when we shall need a man, not influenced by party, but regardless of party censure, "knowing his duty, dares maintain it." Johnston is the man to steer the "Ship of State" in such a crisis. Fellow-soldiers, some designing politician may say to you, vote for Vance, he is a soldier like you, upon the blood-stained field of Virginta, while Johnston is enjoying the sweets of home. Be not deceived. The "old North State" needs all such soldiers in the field, while she needs such men as Johnston in her councils. Fellow-soldiers are throughy the polls in camp will open consider diers, next Thursday the polls in camp will open, consider well, and give Johnston a hearty support. This is no common election,—the destiny of North Carolina may depend in a great measure upon the result of this election. Give the reigns of government to Johnston, and reat assured his pro-

reigns of government to Johnston. an gress will be "upward and onward." We have to face the stern realities of a war now, in all its horrid forms, and not the blustering jargon of politicians as in times of peace, and as you wish your State to be thefi st amongst her sister States to bear herself gloriously through this war of independence, recollect you are to vote for some one to fill her highest effice. Her councils require all the intellect in the State at this juncture of affairs. Go vote for men and not for party. Vote for the man that would do the most for his country, regardless of party, and posterity will bless you for it. Johnston is the man.

From Vicksburg.
The Mobile Advertiser makes the following extract from a private letter, received from Vicksburg. It is suggestive of some important matters, or which we are in ignorance of here. If half what is suggested by the writer be confirmed, the Yankees are certainly in a bad fix on the Mississippi:

VICKSBURG, July 13 .- We have just received exclting news from our batteries. A Yankee flag of truce has arrived to request permission for their guaboa 8 to pass our batteries at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge unmolested, and that they will evacuate New Orleans and the river. It is said that Gen. Van Dorn has refused the request, for he says that before two months he shall have the whole of the Yankee flet between Vicksburg and Baton Rouge.

Gen. Breckenridge has command of the troops on the opposite side of the river at Monroe, La., and is marching to capture the Yankee batteries over there, and to prevent supplies reaching the Yankee fleet. The whole of the Yankee fleet weat down the river yesterday, for the purpose of securing our batteries at Baton Rouge; but I am happy to say they have a very poor chance doing so, as we have re-occupied the batteries on both sides of the river and are mounting more guns and erecting new fortifications. There is no doubt that we made a brilliant strategic stroke in the re-capture that town. Meanwhile a large light artillery force has been stationed on the banks of the river, with orders attack all transports and Yankee boats that attempt to

pass. So you see the Yankers have "got their paw in the wrong pot" this time.

5 P. M.—News has just arrived that Van Dorn sent the the following answer to Farragut, commanding United States feet above and below Vicksburg: